

Rules of the Montana Legislature

**57th Legislature
2001**

**With the
Montana Constitution**



Published by
Montana Legislative Services Division
State Capitol, Rm 110
PO Box 201706
Helena MT 59620-1706
(406)444-3064

DEADLINES

57TH LEGISLATURE — 2001

1st - 45th Legislative Days

Leg. Day — Date	Leg. Day — Date	Leg. Day — Date
Bill Draft Requests Except for Revenue and Appropriation Bills*	Bill Draft Requests for Revenue Bills*	Bill Draft Requests for Committee Bills and Resolutions*
10th Day — Jan. 13	17th Day — Jan. 22	36th Day — Feb. 13
		Transmittal of General Bills and Resolutions
		45th Day — Feb. 23
	Transmittal Break Feb. 24 - Feb. 27	

*Introduction deadline is 2 days after bill is received by requestor.

RULES OF THE MONTANA LEGISLATURE

Adopted
January 2001

Published by
Montana Legislative Services
State Capitol Rm 110
PO Box 201706
Helena MT 59620-1706

RULES OF THE
MONTANA
LEGISLATURE

ADOPTED
JANUARY 1907

Published by

Montana Legislative Council

Helena, Montana

1907

Volume 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Joint Rules (White Section)

CHAPTER 10 — Administration	3
10-10. Time of meeting	3
10-20. Legislative day — duration	3
10-30. Schedules	3
10-40. Adjournment — recess — meeting place	3
10-50. Access of press	3
10-60. Conflict of interest	3
10-70. Telephone calls and internet access	3
10-80. Joint employees	4
10-85. Harrassment prohibited	4
10-90. Legislative interns	4
10-100. Legislative Services Division	4
10-110. Compensation of legislative employees	5
10-120. Engrossing and enrolling staff — duties	5
10-130. Bills	6
10-140. Voting	6
10-150. Recording and publication of voting	6
10-160. Journal	7
10-170. Journals — authentication — availability	7
CHAPTER 30 — Committees	8
30-10. Committee chair	8
30-20. Voting in joint committees	8
30-30. Conference committees	8
30-40. Conference committee — enrolling	8
30-50. Committee consideration of appropriation bills	8
30-60. Estimation of revenue	9
30-70. Appointment of interim committees	9
CHAPTER 40 — Legislation	11
40-10. Amendment to state constitution	11
40-20. Appropriation bills	11
40-30. Effective dates	11
40-40. Bill requests and introduction — limits and procedures	11
40-50. Schedules for drafting requests and bill introduction	14
40-60. Joint resolutions	14
40-65. Appropriation required for bills requesting interim studies	15
40-70. Bills with same purpose — vetoes	15
40-80. Reproduction of full statute required	15
40-90. Bills — original purpose	15
40-100. Fiscal notes	16

40-110. Sponsor's fiscal note	17
40-120. Substitute bills	18
40-130. Reading of bills	18
40-140. Second reading — bill reproduction	18
40-150. Engrossing	19
40-160. Enrolling	19
40-170. Amendment by second house	20
40-180. Final action on a bill	20
40-190. Transmittal of bills between houses	20
40-200. Transmittal deadlines	21
40-210. Governor's veto	22
40-220. Response to Governor's veto	22
40-230. Governor's recommendations for amendment	22
CHAPTER 60 — Rules	24
60-10. Suspension of joint rule — change in rules	24
60-20. Reference to Mason's Manual	24
60-30. Publication and distribution of joint rules	24

Senate Rules

(Pink Section)

CHAPTER 1 — Administration	27
S10-10. Officers of the Senate	27
S10-20. Term of office	27
S10-30. President pro tempore and other officers	27
S10-40. Voting by presiding officer	27
S10-50. Presiding officer and duties	27
S10-60. Succession	28
S10-70. President-elect	28
S10-80. Legislative Administration Committee duties	28
S10-90. Senate employees	29
S10-100. Secretary of the Senate and duties	29
S10-110. Sergeant-at-Arms duties	30
S10-120. Legislative aides	30
S10-130. Senate journal	30
CHAPTER 2 — Decorum	32
S20-10. Questions of order	32
S20-20. Questions of privilege	32
S20-30. Recognition by chair	32
S20-40. Senators called to order	32
S20-50. Communications to Senate	32
S20-60. Floor privileges	32
S20-70. Distribution of materials on floor	33
CHAPTER 3 — Committees	34
S30-10. Committee appointments	34
S30-20. Standing committees	34

S30-30. Members of Select Committee on Long-Range Planning	34
S30-40. Ex officio members	35
S30-50. Chair's duties	35
S30-60. Committee reports to Senate	35
S30-70. Pairs	35
S30-80. Committee hearings	36
S30-90. Notice of committee hearings — exceptions ...	36
S30-100. Majority/minority reports	36
S30-110. Reconsideration in committee	36
S30-120. Committee requested legislation	36
S30-130. Ethics committee	37
CHAPTER 4 — Legislation	38
S40-10. Types of legislation	38
S40-20. Introduction	38
S40-30. Additional sponsors	38
S40-40. Reading limitations	39
S40-50. Rules for questions requiring other than a majority vote	39
S40-60. Scheduling for second reading	39
CHAPTER 5 — Floor Action	40
S50-10. Attendance	40
S50-20. Orders of business	40
S50-30. Limitations on debate	40
S50-40. Procedure upon offering a motion	40
S50-50. Precedence of motions	41
S50-60. Nondebatable motions	41
S50-70. Amending motions	42
S50-80. Previous question	42
S50-90. Reconsideration	42
S50-100. Dividing a question	43
S50-110. Conference committee reports	43
S50-120. Second reading	43
S50-130. Committee of the Whole amendments	43
S50-140. Motions in Committee of the Whole	44
S50-150. Committee of the Whole — generally	44
S50-160. Voting on second reading	44
S50-170. Third reading procedure	44
S50-180. Senate voting	45
S50-190. Pairs	45
S50-200. Call of the Senate	45
S50-210. House amendments to Senate legislation ...	46
CHAPTER 6 — Rules	47
S60-10. Senate rules	47
S60-20. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure ...	47
S60-30. Quorum	47

CHAPTER 7 — Nominations from the Governor	48
S70-10. Nominations	48
S70-20. Introduction and first reading of nominations	48
S70-30. Committee process	48
Appendix A	50

House Rules (Green Section)

CHAPTER 1 — Administration	53
H10-10. House officers	53
H10-20. Speaker's duties	53
H10-30. Speaker-elect	54
H10-40. Speaker pro tempore duties	54
H10-50. Legislative Administration Committee duties	54
H10-60. Employees	54
H10-70. Chief Clerk's duties	55
H10-80. Sergeant-at-Arms duties	55
H10-90. Legislative aides	56
H10-100. Legislative interns	56
H10-110. House journal	56
H10-120. Votes recorded and public	57
H10-130. Duration of legislative day	57
CHAPTER 2 — Decorum	58
H20-10. Addressing the House — recognition	58
H20-20. Questions of order and privilege	58
H20-30. Limits on lobbying	58
H20-40. Admittance to the House floor	58
H20-50. Dilatory motions or questions	59
H20-60. Opening and order of business	59
H20-70. Lobbying by employees	59
H20-80. Papers distributed on desks	59
H20-90. Violation of rules	60
CHAPTER 3 — Committees	61
H30-10. House standing committees — appointments	61
H30-20. Chairman's duties	61
H30-30. Quorum — officers as members	61
H30-40. Meetings	62
H30-50. Procedures	63
H30-60. Public testimony	65
CHAPTER 4 — Legislation	66
H40-10. Introduction deadlines	66
H40-20. House resolutions	66
H40-30. Cosponsors	66

H40-40. Introduction — receipt	66
H40-50. First reading	67
H40-60. One reading per day	67
H40-70. Referral	67
H40-80. Rereferral	67
H40-90. Legislation withdrawn from committee	67
H40-100. Standing committee reports	68
H40-110. Consent calendar procedure	68
H40-120. Legislation requiring other than a majority vote	69
H40-130. Amending House second and third reading agendas	69
H40-140. Second reading	69
H40-150. Amendments in the Committee of the Whole	70
H40-160. Motions in the Committee of the Whole	70
H40-170. Limits on debate in the Committee of the Whole	71
H40-180. Special provisions for debate on the general appropriations bill	71
H40-190. Engrossing	72
H40-200. Third reading	72
H40-210. Senate legislation in the House	72
H40-220. Senate amendments to House legislation ...	72
H40-230. Conference committee reports	73
H40-240. Enrolling	73
H40-250. Governor's amendments	74
H40-260. Governor's veto	74
CHAPTER 5 — Floor Actions	75
H50-10. Attendance	75
H50-20. Quorum	75
H50-30. Call of the House without a quorum	75
H50-40. Call of the House with a quorum	75
H50-50. Leave with cause	76
H50-60. Motions	76
H50-70. Limits on debate of debatable motions	76
H50-80. Nondebatable motions	76
H50-90. Questions	77
H50-100. Amending motions — limitations	77
H50-110. Substitute motions	77
H50-120. Withdrawing motions	78
H50-130. Dividing a question	78
H50-140. Previous question	78
H50-150. Questions requiring other than a majority vote	78
H50-160. Reconsideration	79
H50-170. Renewing procedural motions	80
H50-180. Tabling	80

H50-190. Voting.....	80
H50-200. Changing a vote.....	80
H50-210. Absentee votes.....	81
H50-220. Recess.....	81
H50-230. Adjournment for a legislative day	81
H50-240. Adjournment sine die	81
CHAPTER 6 — Motions.....	82
H60-10. Proposal for consideration	82
H60-20. Nondebatable motions	82
H60-30. Motions allowed during debate.....	82
H60-40. Motions to adjourn or recess	83
H60-50. Motion to table	83
H60-60. Motion to postpone	83
H60-70. Motion to refer.....	83
H60-80. Terms of debate on motion to refer or rerefer	83
H60-100. Moving the previous question after a motion to table.....	83
H60-110. Standard motions	84
CHAPTER 7 — Rules	85
H70-10. House rules	85
H70-20. Tenure of rules	85
H70-30. Suspension of rules	85
H70-40. Supplementary rules.....	85
H70-50. Interpreting rules	85
H70-60. Joint rules superseded	85
Index to Rules (Ivory Section).....	87
The Constitution of the State of Montana (Blue Section).....	139
Index to the Constitution of the State of Montana (Gray Section)	177

JOINT RULES

CHAPTER 10

Administration

10-10. Time of meeting. Each house may order its time of meeting.

10-20. Legislative day — duration. (1) If either house is in session on a given day, that day constitutes a legislative day.

(2) A legislative day for a house ends either 24 hours after that house convenes for the day or at the time the house convenes for the following legislative day, whichever is earlier.

10-30. Schedules. The presiding officer of each house shall coordinate its schedule to accommodate the workload of the other house.

10-40. Adjournment — recess — meeting place. A house may not, without the consent of the other, adjourn or recess for more than 3 days or to any place other than that in which the two houses are sitting (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 10(5)).

10-50. Access of press. Subject to the presiding officer's discretion on issues of decorum and order, an accredited press representative may not be prohibited from photographing, televising, or recording a legislative meeting or hearing.

10-60. Conflict of interest. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to the house to which the member belongs.

10-70. Telephone calls and internet access. (1) Long-distance telephone calls made by a member while the Legislature is in session or while the member is in travel status are considered official legislative business. These include but are not limited to calls made to constituencies, places of business, and family members. A member's access to the internet through a permissible server is a proper use of the state communication system if the use is for legislative business or is within the scope of permissible use of long-distance telephone calls.

(2) Session staff, including aides and interns, may use telephones for long-distance calls only if specifically authorized to do so by their legislative sponsor or supervisor. Sponsoring members and supervisors are accountable for use of state telephones and internet access by their staff, including aides and interns, and may not authorize others to use state phones or state servers to access the internet.

(3) Permanent staff of the Legislature shall comply with executive branch rules applying to the use of state telephones.

10-80. Joint employees. The presiding officers of each house, acting together, shall:

(1) hire joint employees; and

(2) review a dispute or complaint involving the competency or decorum of a joint employee, and dismiss, suspend, or retain the employee.

10-85. Harassment prohibited. (1) Legislators and legislative employees have the right to work free of harassment on account of race, color, sex, culture, social origin or condition, or religious ideas when performing services in furtherance of legislative responsibilities, whether the offender is an employer, employee, legislator, lobbyist, or member of the public.

(2) A violation of this policy must be reported to the party leader in the appropriate house if the offended party is a legislator or to the presiding officer if the offended party is the party leader. The presiding officer may refer the matter to the rules committee of the applicable house, and the offender is subject to discipline or censure, as appropriate.

(3) If the offended party is an employee, the violation must be reported to the employee's supervisor or, if the offender is the supervisor, the report should be made to the chief clerk of the house of representatives or to the secretary of the senate, as appropriate.

(4) If the offended party is a supervisor, the violation must be reported to the chief clerk of the house of representatives or to the secretary of the senate, as appropriate.

(5) The chief clerk or the secretary shall report the violation to the presiding officer. The presiding officer may refer the matter to the rules committee. If the offender is an employee, the employee is subject to discipline or discharge.

10-90. Legislative interns. Qualifications for legislative interns are specified in Title 5, chapter 6, MCA.

10-100. Legislative Services Division. (1) The staff of the Legislative Services Division shall serve both houses as required.

(2) Staff members shall:

(a) maintain personnel files for legislative employees; and

(b) prepare payrolls for certification and signature by the presiding officer and prepare a monthly financial report.

10-110. Compensation of legislative employees. The Legislature by joint resolution shall prescribe the compensation of the employees of each house.

10-120. Engrossing and enrolling staff — duties. (1) The Legislative Services Division shall provide all engrossing and enrolling staff.

(2) The duties of the engrossing and enrolling staff are:

(a) to engross or enroll any bill or resolution delivered to them within 48 hours after it has been received, unless further time is granted in writing by the presiding officer of the house in which the bill originated; and

(b) to correct clerical errors, absent the objection of the sponsor of a bill, resolution, or amendment and the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives in any bill or amendment originating in the house by which the Clerk or Secretary is employed. The following kinds of clerical errors may be corrected:

(i) errors in spelling;

(ii) errors in numbering sections;

(iii) additions or deletions of underlining or lines through matter to be stricken;

(iv) material copied incorrectly from the Montana Code Annotated;

(v) errors in outlining or in internal references;

(vi) an error in a title caused by an amendment;

(vii) an error in a catchline caused by an amendment;

(viii) errors in references to the Montana Code Annotated; and

(ix) other nonconformities of an amendment with Bill Drafting Manual form.

(3) The engrossing and enrolling staff shall give notice in writing of the clerical correction to the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House and to the sponsor of the bill or amendment. The sponsor shall sign the clerical form to acknowledge notification of the clerical correction. The signed form must be filed in the office of the amendments coordinator. A party receiving notice may register an objection to the correction by filing the objection in writing within 24 hours after receipt of the notice.

(4) If a committee is the sponsor of a bill or resolution, any committee member designated by the chair may be the principal sponsor for the purpose of this section. If a committee has proposed an amendment, the chair is the principal sponsor for the purpose of this section.

10-130. Bills. (1) A bill draft request must be sponsored by a member of the Legislature.

(2) A bill must be:

- (a) printed on paper with numbered lines;
- (b) numbered at the foot of each page (except page 1);
- (c) covered with a cover page of substantial material; and
- (d) introduced.

(3) In a section amending an existing statute, matter to be stricken out must be indicated with a line through the words or part to be deleted, and new matter must be underlined.

(4) Sections of the Montana Code Annotated repealed or amended in a bill must be stated in the title.

(5) Introduced bills must be reproduced on white paper and distributed to members.

(6) An introduced bill may not be withdrawn.

10-140. Voting. (1) A bill may not become a law except by vote of the constitutionally required majority of all the members present and voting in each house (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(1)). On final passage, the vote must be taken by ayes and noes and the names of those voting entered on the journal (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(2)).

(2) Any vote in one house on a bill proposing an amendment to The Constitution of the State of Montana under circumstances in which there exists the mathematical possibility of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote of the Legislature will cause the bill to progress as though it had received the majority vote.

10-150. Recording and publication of voting. (1) Every vote of each member on each substantive question in the Legislature, in any committee, or in Committee of the Whole must be recorded and made public. On final passage of any bill or joint resolution, the vote must be taken by ayes and noes and the names entered on the journal.

(2) (a) Roll call votes must be taken by ayes and noes and the names entered on the journal on adopting an adverse commit-

tee report and on those motions made in Committee of the Whole to:

- (i) amend;
 - (ii) recommend passage or nonpassage;
 - (iii) recommend concurrence or nonconcurrence; or
 - (iv) indefinitely postpone.
- (b) The text of all proposed amendments must be recorded.

(3) A roll call vote must be taken on nonsubstantive questions on the request of two members who may, on any vote, request that the ayes and noes be spread upon the journal.

(4) Roll call votes and other votes that are to be made public but are not specifically required to be spread upon the journal must be entered in the minutes of the appropriate committee or of the appropriate house (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(2)). A copy of the minutes must be filed with the Montana Historical Society.

10-160. Journal. Each house shall:

- (1) supply the Legislative Services Division with the contents of the daily journal to be stored on an automated system;
- (2) examine its journal and order correction of any errors; and
- (3) distribute a daily journal to all members.

10-170. Journals — authentication — availability. (1) The journal of the Senate must be authenticated by the signature of the President and the journal of the House of Representatives by the signature of the Speaker.

(2) The Legislative Services Division shall make the completed journals available to the public (sections 5-11-201 through 5-11-203, MCA).

CHAPTER 30

Committees

30-10. Committee chair. Except as provided in Joint Rule 30-50, the chair of the Senate committee is the chair of all joint committees.

30-20. Voting in joint committees. (1) Except for Rules Committees and conference committees, a member of a joint committee votes individually and not by the house to which the committee member belongs.

(2) Because the Rules Committees and conference committees are joint meetings of separate committees, in those committees the committees from each house vote separately. A majority of each committee shall agree before any action may be taken, unless otherwise specified by individual house rules.

30-30. Conference committees. (1) If either house requests a conference and appoints a committee for the purpose of discussing an amendment on which the two houses cannot agree, the other house shall appoint a committee for the same purpose. The time and place of all conference committee meetings must be agreed upon by their chairs and announced from the rostrum. This announcement is in order at any time. Failure to make this announcement does not affect the validity of the legislation being considered.

(2) A conference committee, having conferred, shall report to the respective houses the result of its conference. A conference committee shall confine itself to consideration of the disputed amendment. The committee may recommend:

(a) acceptance or rejection of each disputed amendment in its entirety; or

(b) further amendment of the disputed amendment.

(3) If either house requests a free conference committee and the other house concurs, appointments must be made in the same manner as above. A free conference committee may discuss a bill in its entirety and is not confined to a particular amendment.

30-40. Conference committee — enrolling. A conference committee report must give clerical instructions for a corrected reference bill and for enrolling by referring to the reference bill version.

30-50. Committee consideration of appropriation bills. (1) All bills providing for an appropriation of public money may first be considered by a joint committee composed

of the members of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Appropriations Committee, and then by each separately.

(2) Meetings of the joint committee must be held upon call of the chair of the House Appropriations Committee, who is chair of the joint committee.

(3) The committee chair of the Senate Finance Committee or of the House Appropriations Committee may be a voting member in the joint subcommittees if:

(a) either house has fewer members on the joint subcommittees;

(b) the chair represents the house with fewer members on the subcommittees; and

(c) the chair is present for the vote.

30-60. Estimation of revenue. The Revenue and Taxation Committee shall introduce a House joint resolution for the purpose of estimating revenue that may be available for appropriation by the Legislature.

30-70. Appointment of interim committees. As provided for in section 5-5-211(6), MCA, 50% of interim committees must be selected from the following legislative standing committees:

(1) Business and Labor Interim Committee:

(a) Senate Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation Committee;

(b) Senate Business and Labor Committee;

(c) Senate Energy and Telecommunications Committee;

(d) Senate Finance Committee;

(e) House Agriculture Committee;

(f) House Business and Labor Committee;

(g) House Federal Relations, Energy, and Telecommunications Committee; and

(h) House Appropriations Committee;

(2) Education Interim Committee:

(a) Senate Education and Cultural Resources Committee;

(b) Senate Local Government Committee;

(c) Senate Finance Committee;

- (d) House Education Committee;
 - (e) House Local Government Committee; and
 - (f) House Appropriations Committee;
- (3) Children, Families, Health, and Human Services Interim Committee:
- (a) Senate Public Health, Welfare, and Safety Committee;
 - (b) Senate Finance Committee;
 - (c) House Human Services Committee; and
 - (d) House Appropriations Committee;
- (4) Law, Justice, and Indian Affairs Interim Committee:
- (a) Senate Judiciary Committee;
 - (b) Senate Finance Committee;
 - (c) House Judiciary Committee; and
 - (d) House Appropriations Committee;
- (5) Revenue and Taxation Interim Committee:
- (a) Senate Taxation Committee;
 - (b) Senate Highways and Transportation Committee;
 - (c) Senate Finance Committee;
 - (d) House Taxation Committee;
 - (e) House Transportation Committee; and
 - (f) House Appropriations Committee;
- (6) State Administration, Public Retirement Systems, and Veterans' Affairs Interim Committee:
- (a) Senate State Administration Committee;
 - (b) Senate Finance Committee;
 - (c) House State Administration Committee; and
 - (d) House Appropriations Committee.

CHAPTER 40

Legislation

40-10. Amendment to state constitution. A bill must be used to propose an amendment to The Constitution of the State of Montana. The bill is not subject to the veto of the Governor (Montana Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 10(1)).

40-20. Appropriation bills. (1) All appropriation bills must originate in the House of Representatives.

(2) Appropriation bills for the operation of the Legislature must be introduced by the chair of the House Appropriations Committee.

40-30. Effective dates. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) through (4), a statute takes effect on October 1 following its passage and approval unless a different time is prescribed in the enacting legislation.

(2) A law appropriating public funds for a public purpose takes effect on July 1 following its passage and approval unless a different time is prescribed in the enacting legislation.

(3) A statute providing for the taxation or imposition of a fee on motor vehicles takes effect on the first day of January following its passage and approval unless a different time is prescribed in the enacting legislation.

(4) A joint resolution takes effect on its passage unless a different time is prescribed therein (sections 1-2-201 and 1-2-202, MCA).

40-40. Bill requests and introduction — limits and procedures. (1) Prior to a regular session, a person entitled to serve in that session, hereafter referred to as a “member”, is entitled to request bill drafting services from the Legislative Services Division, subject to the following limits:

(a) Prior to 5 p.m. on December 5 preceding a regular session of the Legislature, a member may request an unlimited number of bills and resolutions to be prepared by the Legislative Services Division for introduction in the regular session.

(b) After 5 p.m. on December 5, a member may request no more than seven bills or resolutions to be prepared by the Legislative Services Division. At least five of the seven bills or resolutions must be requested before the regular session convenes.

(c) After December 5, a member, in the member’s discretion, may grant to any other member any of the remaining bill or resolution requests the granting member has not used. A bill

requested by an individual may not be transferred to another legislator but may be introduced by another legislator.

(d) These limitations on bill and resolution requests do not apply to:

(i) Code Commissioner bills;

(ii) a bill or resolution requested by a standing committee; and

(iii) a bill or resolution requested by a member at the request of a newly elected state official if so designated.

(2) The staff of the Legislative Services Division shall work on bill draft requests in the order received. After a member has requested the drafting of five bills, the sixth bill request and all subsequent bill requests of that member must receive a lower drafting priority than all other bills of members not in excess of five per member. A bill requested pursuant to subsection (5) must receive a lower drafting priority than all bills requested by members, unless the requesting member assigns that request to the member's five-request priority. A legislator draft must receive priority at each step of the drafting process. A legislator draft must be delivered to the Legislative Services Division by the 20th legislative day or the request is canceled. The Speaker of the House, the minority leader of the House, the President of the Senate, and the minority leader of the Senate may each direct the staff of the Legislative Services Division to assign a higher priority to 10 draft requests. The staff of the Legislative Services Division shall assign a higher priority to any bill draft request when jointly directed by:

(a) the President of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the minority leader of the House; or

(b) the House and the Senate.

(3) Bills and resolutions must be reviewed by the staff of the Legislative Services Division prior to introduction for proper format, style, and legal form. The staff of the Legislative Services Division shall store bills on the automated bill drafting equipment and shall print and deliver them to the requesting members. The original bill cover must be signed to indicate review by the Legislative Services Division. A bill may not be introduced unless it is so signed.

(4) During a session, a bill may be introduced by endorsing it with the name of a member and presenting it to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate. Bills or joint resolutions may be sponsored jointly by Senate

and House members. A jointly sponsored bill must be introduced in the house in which the member whose name appears first on the bill is a member. The chief joint sponsor's name must appear immediately to the right of the first sponsor's name. In each session of the Legislature, bills, joint resolutions, and simple resolutions must be numbered consecutively in separate series in the order of their receipt.

(5) (a) Any bill proposed by an interim or statutory legislative committee or introduced by request of an administrative or executive agency or department must be so indicated by placing after the names of the sponsors the phrase "By Request of the..... (Name of committee or agency)". The phrase may not be added to an introduced bill and may not be placed on a bill whose subject matter was requested by an agency or statutory or interim committee prior to the convening of the session. Unless requested by an individual member, a bill draft request submitted at the request of an agency must be submitted to, reviewed by, and requested by the appropriate interim or statutory committee. A bill draft request submitted at the request of an agency or committee prior to December 23 must be requested by an individual member by December 23 or the request is placed on hold. After December 23, an agency or committee bill must be requested by an individual member. Except as provided in subsection (5)(b), an agency or committee bill request must be preintroduced or the request is canceled. Preintroduction must occur no later than 5 p.m. on the fifth working day prior to the convening of a legislative session. Preintroduction is accomplished when the Legislative Services Division receives a signed preintroduction form.

(b) The preintroduction requirement does not apply to an office held by an elected official during the official's first year in that office or to bills requested by a joint select or joint special committee appointed prior to the convening of the legislative session to address a specific issue.

(6) Bills may be preintroduced, numbered, and reproduced prior to a legislative session by the staff of the Legislative Services Division. Actual signatures of persons entitled to serve as members in the ensuing session may appear on the face of the preintroduced bill, or signatures may be obtained on a consent form from the Legislative Services Division and the sponsor's name printed on the bill. Additional sponsors may be added on motion of the chief sponsor at any time prior to a standing committee report on the bill. These names will be forwarded to the Legislative Services Division to be included on the face of the bill following standing committee approval.

40-50. Schedules for drafting requests and bill introduction. The following schedules must be followed for submission of drafting requests and introduction of bills and resolutions.

Request Deadline
5:00 P.M.
Legislative Day

• General Bills and Resolutions	10
• Revenue Bills	17
• Committee Bills and Resolutions	36
• Committee Revenue Bills	62
• Committee Bills implementing provisions of a general appropriation act	75
• Bills and Resolutions must be introduced within 2 legislative days after delivery.	
• Appropriation Bills	No Deadline
• Interim study resolutions	75
• Resolutions to express confirmation of appointments	No Deadline
• Bills repealing or directing the amendment or adoption of administrative rules and joint resolutions advising or requesting the repeal, amendment, or adoption of administrative rules	No Deadline

40-60. Joint resolutions. (1) A joint resolution must be adopted by both houses and is not approved by the Governor. It may be used to:

(a) express desire, opinion, sympathy, or request of the Legislature;

(b) request, but not require, a legislative entity to conduct an interim study;

(c) adopt, amend, or repeal the joint rules;

(d) set salaries and other terms of employment for legislative employees;

(e) approve construction of a state building under section 18-2-102 or 20-25-302, MCA;

(f) deal with disasters and emergencies under Title 10, specifically as provided in sections 10-3-302(3), 10-3-303(3), 10-3-303(4), and 10-3-505(5), MCA;

(g) submit a negotiated settlement under section 39-31-305(3), MCA;

(h) declare or terminate an energy emergency under section 90-4-310, MCA;

(i) ratify or propose amendments to the United States Constitution; or

(j) advise or request the repeal, amendment, or adoption of a rule in the Administrative Rules of Montana.

(2) A joint resolution may not be used for purposes of congratulating or recognizing an individual or group achievement. Recognition of individual or group achievements is handled on special orders of the day.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in these rules or The Constitution of the State of Montana, a joint resolution is treated in all respects as a bill.

(4) A copy of every joint resolution must be transmitted after adoption to the Secretary of State by the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House.

40-65. Appropriation required for bills requesting interim studies. A bill including a request for an interim study may not be transmitted to the Governor unless the bill contains an appropriation sufficient to conduct the study. A fiscal note may be requested for a bill requesting an interim study if the appropriation does not appear to be sufficient.

40-70. Bills with same purpose — vetoes. (1) A bill may not be introduced or received in a house after that house, during that session, has finally rejected a bill designed to accomplish the same purpose, except with the approval of the Rules Committee of the house in which the bill is offered for introduction or reception.

(2) Failure to override a veto does not constitute final rejection.

40-80. Reproduction of full statute required. A statute may not be amended or its provisions extended by reference to its title only, but the statute section that is amended or extended must be reproduced or published at length.

40-90. Bills — original purpose. A law may not be passed except by bill. A bill may not be so altered or amended on its

passage through either house as to change its original purpose (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11(1)).

40-100. Fiscal notes. (1) As provided in Title 5, chapter 4, part 2, MCA, all bills reported out of a committee of the Legislature having a potential effect on the revenues, expenditures, or fiscal liability of the state, local governments, or public schools, except appropriation measures carrying specific dollar amounts, must include a fiscal note incorporating an estimate of the fiscal effect. The Legislative Services Division staff shall indicate at the top of each bill prepared for introduction that a fiscal note may be necessary under this rule. Fiscal notes must be requested by the presiding officer of either house, who, at the time of introduction or after adoption of substantive amendments to an introduced bill, shall determine the need for the note, based on the Legislative Services Division staff recommendation.

(2) Unless the chief sponsor directs otherwise, the Legislative Services Division shall make available an electronic copy of any bill for which it has been determined a fiscal note may be necessary to the Budget Director immediately after the bill has been prepared for introduction and delivered to the requesting member. The Budget Director may proceed with the preparation of a fiscal note in anticipation of a subsequent formal request. A bill with financial implications for a local government or school district must comply with subsection (4).

(3) The Budget Director, in cooperation with the governmental entity or entities affected by the bill, is responsible for the preparation of the fiscal note. Except as provided in subsection (4), the Budget Director shall return the fiscal note within 6 days unless further time is granted by the presiding officer or committee making the request, based upon a written statement from the Budget Director that additional time is necessary to properly prepare the note.

(4) (a) A bill that may require a local government or school district to perform an activity or provide a service or facility that requires the direct expenditure of additional funds without a specific means to finance the activity, service, or facility in violation of section 1-2-112 or 1-2-113, MCA, must be accompanied, at the time that the bill is presented for introduction, by an estimate of all direct and indirect fiscal impacts on the local government or school district. The estimate of the fiscal impacts must be prepared by the Budget Director in cooperation with a local government or school district affected by the bill.

(b) The Budget Director has 8 days to prepare the estimate unless further time is granted by the presiding officer, based upon a written statement from the Budget Director that addi-

tional time is necessary to properly prepare the estimate. Upon completion of the estimate, the Budget Director shall submit it to the presiding officer and the chief sponsor of the bill.

(5) A completed fiscal note must be submitted by the Budget Director to the presiding officer who requested it. The presiding officer shall notify the bill's chief sponsor of the completed fiscal note and request the chief sponsor's signature. The chief sponsor has 1 legislative day after delivery to review the fiscal note and to discuss the findings with the Budget Director, if necessary. After the legislative day has elapsed, all fiscal notes must be reproduced and placed on the members' desks, either with or without the chief sponsor's signature.

(6) A fiscal note must, if possible, show in dollar amounts:

(a) the estimated increase or decrease in revenues or expenditures;

(b) costs that may be absorbed without additional funds; and

(c) long-range financial implications.

(7) The fiscal note may not include any comment or opinion relative to merits of the bill. However, technical or mechanical defects in the bill may be noted.

(8) A fiscal note also may be requested, through the presiding officer, on a bill and on an amended bill by:

(a) a committee considering the bill;

(b) a majority of the members of the house in which the bill is to be considered, at the time of second reading; or

(c) the chief sponsor.

(9) The Budget Director shall make available on request to any member of the Legislature all background information used in developing a fiscal note.

(10) If a bill requires a fiscal note, the bill may not be reported from a committee for second reading unless the bill is accompanied by the fiscal note.

40-110. Sponsor's fiscal note. (1) If a sponsor elects to request the preparation of a sponsor's fiscal note pursuant to section 5-4-204, MCA, the sponsor shall make the election as provided and return the completed sponsor's fiscal note to the presiding officer within 4 days of the election.

(2) The presiding officer may grant additional time to the sponsor for preparation of the sponsor's fiscal note.

(3) Upon receipt of the completed sponsor's fiscal note, the presiding officer shall refer it to the committee hearing the bill. If the bill is printed, the note must be identified as a sponsor's fiscal note, reproduced, and placed on the members' desks.

(4) The Legislative Services Division shall provide forms for preparation of sponsors' fiscal notes and shall print the completed sponsors' fiscal notes on a different color paper than the fiscal notes prepared by the Budget Director.

40-120. Substitute bills. (1) A committee may recommend that every clause in a bill be changed and that entirely new material be substituted so long as the new material is relevant to the title and subject of the original bill. The substitute bill is considered an amendment and not a new bill.

(2) The proper form of reporting a substitute bill by a committee is to propose amendments to strike out all of the material following the enacting clause, to substitute the new material, and to recommend any necessary changes in the title of the bill.

(3) If a committee report is adopted that recommends a substitute for a bill originating in the other house, the substitute bill must be printed and reproduced.

40-130. Reading of bills. Prior to passage, a bill, other than a bill requested by a joint select or joint special committee as provided in 40-40(5)(b), must be read three times in the house in which it is under consideration. It may be read either by title or by summary of title.

40-140. Second reading — bill reproduction. (1) If the majority of a house adopts a recommendation for the passage of a bill originating in that house after the bill has been returned from a committee with amendments, the bill must be reproduced on yellow paper with all amendments incorporated into the copies.

(2) If a bill has been returned from a committee without amendments, only the first sheet must be reproduced on yellow paper, and the remainder of the text may be incorporated by reference to the preceding version of the entire bill.

(3) A bill requested by and heard by a joint select or joint special committee, as provided in 40-40(5)(b), may be referred directly to second reading. If the bill is passed by the house of origin, the bill must be transmitted to the other house, and if the bill was not amended, it may be placed on second reading without the need for referral to a committee.

40-150. Engrossing. (1) When a bill has been reported favorably by Committee of the Whole of the house in which it originated and the report has been adopted, the bill must be engrossed. Committee of the Whole amendments must be included in the engrossed bill. The bill must be placed on the calendar for third reading on the legislative day after receipt.

(2) Copies of the engrossed bill to be distributed to members are reproduced on blue paper. If a bill is unamended by the Committee of the Whole and contains no clerical errors, it is not required to be reprinted. Only the first sheet must be reproduced on blue paper, with the remainder of the text incorporated by reference to the preceding version of the entire bill.

(3) If a bill is amended by a standing committee in the second house, the amendments must be included in a tan-colored bill and distributed in the second house for second reading consideration. If the bill is amended in Committee of the Whole, the amendments must be included in a salmon-colored reference bill and distributed in the second house for third reading. If the bill passes on third reading, copies of the reference bill must be distributed in the original house. The original house may request from the second house a specified number of copies of the amendments to be printed.

40-160. Enrolling. (1) When a bill has passed both houses, it must be enrolled. An original and two duplicate printed copies of the bill must be enrolled, free from all errors, with a margin of two inches at the top and one inch on each side. In sections amending existing statutes, new matter must be underlined and deleted matter must be shown as stricken.

(2) When the enrolling is completed, the bill must be examined by the sponsor.

(3) The correctly enrolled bill must be delivered to the presiding officer of the house in which the bill originated. The presiding officer shall sign the original and two copies of each bill not later than the next legislative day after it has been reported correctly enrolled, unless the bill is delivered on the last legislative day, in which case the presiding officer shall sign it that day. The fact of signing must be announced by the presiding officer and entered upon the journal no later than the next legislative day. At any time after the report of a bill correctly enrolled and before the signing, if a member signifies a desire to examine the bill, the member must be permitted to do so. The bill then must be transmitted to the other house where the same procedure must be followed.

(4) A bill that has passed both houses of the Legislature by the 90th day may be:

(a) enrolled;

(b) clerically corrected by the presiding officers, if necessary;

(c) signed by the presiding officers; and

(d) delivered to the Governor or, in the case of a bill proposing a referendum, to the Secretary of State, not later than 5 working days after the 90th legislative day.

(5) All journal entries authorized under this rule must be entered on the journal for the 90th day.

(6) The original and two copies signed by the presiding officer of each house must be presented to the Governor or the Secretary of State, as applicable, in return for a receipt. A report then must be made to the house of the day of the presentation, which must be entered on the journal.

(7) The original must be filed with the Secretary of State. Signed copies with chapter numbers assigned pursuant to section 5-11-204, MCA, must be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Legislative Services Division.

40-170. Amendment by second house. (1) Amendments to a bill by the second house may not be further amended by the house in which the bill originated, but must be either accepted or rejected. If the amendments are rejected, a conference committee may be requested by the house in which the bill originated. If the amendments are accepted and the bill is of a type requiring more than a majority vote for passage, the bill again must be placed on third reading in the house of origin.

(2) The vote on third reading after concurrence in amendments is the vote of the house of origin that must be used to determine if the required number of votes has been cast.

40-180. Final action on a bill. (1) When a bill being heard by the second house has received its third reading or has been rejected, the second house shall transmit it as soon as possible to the original house with notice of the second house's action.

(2) A bill that reduces revenue and that contains a contingent voidness provision may not be transmitted to the Governor unless there is an identified corresponding reduction in an appropriation contained in the general appropriations act.

40-190. Transmittal of bills between houses. (1) Each house shall transmit to the other with any bill all relevant papers.

(2) When a House bill is transmitted to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall give a dated receipt for the bill to the Chief Clerk of the House. When a Senate bill is transmitted to

the House of Representatives, the Chief Clerk of the House shall give a dated receipt to the Secretary of the Senate.

40-200. Transmittal deadlines. (1) (a) A bill or amendment transmitted after the deadline established in this subsection (1) may be considered by the receiving house only upon approval of two-thirds of its members present and voting. If the receiving house does not so vote, the bill or amendment must be held pending in the house to which it was transmitted.

(b) (i) A bill, except for an appropriation bill, a revenue bill, or amendments considered by joint committee, must be transmitted from one house to the other on or before the 45th legislative day.

(ii) Amendments, except to appropriation bills and revenue bills, must be transmitted from one house to the other on or before the 73rd legislative day.

(c) (i) Revenue bills originating in the Senate must be transmitted to the House on or before the 71st legislative day.

(ii) House amendments to Senate revenue bills must be transmitted by the House to the Senate on or before the 82nd legislative day.

(iii) Revenue bills originating in the House must be transmitted to the Senate on or before the 71st legislative day.

(iv) Senate amendments to House revenue bills must be transmitted by the Senate to the House on or before the 82nd legislative day.

(v) A revenue bill is one that either increases or decreases revenue.

(d) (i) Appropriation bills and any bill implementing provisions of a general appropriation bill must be transmitted to the Senate on or before the 67th legislative day.

(ii) Senate amendments to appropriation bills must be transmitted by the Senate to the House on or before the 80th legislative day.

(2) (a) A joint resolution introduced for the purpose of estimating revenue available for appropriation by the Legislature must be transmitted no later than the 60th legislative day.

(b) Amendments to the resolutions must be transmitted to the house of origin no later than the 82nd legislative day.

(3) Bills repealing or directing the amendment or adoption of administrative rules and joint resolutions advising or request-

ing the repeal, amendment, or adoption of administrative rules may be transmitted at any time during a session.

(4) Interim study resolutions must be transmitted from one house to the other on or before the 85th legislative day.

40-210. Governor's veto. (1) Except as provided in 40-65 and 40-180, each bill passed by the Legislature must be submitted to the Governor for the Governor's signature. This does not apply to:

(a) bills proposing amendments to The Constitution of the State of Montana;

(b) bills ratifying proposed amendments to the United States Constitution;

(c) resolutions; and

(d) referendum measures of the Legislature.

(2) If the Governor does not sign or veto the bill within 10 days after its delivery, the bill becomes law.

(3) The Governor shall return a vetoed bill to the Legislature with a statement of reasons for the veto.

(4) If after receipt of a veto message, two-thirds of the members of each house present approve the bill, it becomes law.

(5) If the Legislature is not in session when the Governor vetoes a bill, the Governor shall return the bill with reasons for the veto to the Legislature as provided by law. The Legislature may be polled on a bill that it approved by two-thirds of the members present or it may be reconvened to reconsider any bill so vetoed (Montana Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 10).

(6) The Governor may veto items in appropriation bills, and in these instances the procedure must be the same as upon veto of an entire bill (Montana Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 10).

40-220. Response to Governor's veto. (1) When the presiding officer receives a veto message, the presiding officer shall read it to the members over the rostrum. After the reading, a member may move that the Governor's veto be overridden.

(2) A vote on the motion is determined by roll call. If two-thirds of the members present vote "aye", the veto is overridden. If two-thirds of the members present do not vote "aye", the veto is sustained.

40-230. Governor's recommendations for amendment. (1) The Governor may return any bill to the Legislature with recommendations for amendment.

(2) If the Legislature passes the bill in accordance with the Governor's recommendations, it shall return the bill to the Governor for reconsideration. The Governor may not return a bill to the Legislature a second time for amendment.

(3) If the Governor returns a bill to the originating house with recommendations for amendment, the house shall reconsider the bill under its rules relating to amendments offered in Committee of the Whole.

(4) The bill then is subject to the following procedures:

(a) The originating house shall transmit to the second house, for consideration under its rules relating to amendments in Committee of the Whole, the bill and the originating house's approval or disapproval of the Governor's recommendations.

(b) If both houses approve the Governor's recommendations, the bill must be returned to the Governor for reconsideration.

(c) If both houses disapprove the Governor's recommendations, the bill must be returned to the Governor for reconsideration.

(d) If one house disapproves the Governor's recommendations and the other house approves, then either house may request a conference committee, which may be a free conference committee.

(i) If both houses adopt a conference committee report, the bill in accordance with the report must be returned to the Governor for reconsideration.

(ii) If a conference committee fails to reach agreement or if its report is not adopted by both houses, the Governor's recommendations must be considered not approved and the bill must be returned to the Governor for further consideration.

CHAPTER 60

Rules

60-10. Suspension of joint rule — change in rules. (1) A joint rule may be repealed or amended only with the concurrence of both houses, under the procedures adopted by each house for the repeal or amendment of its own rules.

(2) A joint rule governing the procedure for handling bills may be temporarily suspended by the consent of two-thirds of the members of either house, insofar as it applies to the house suspending it.

(3) Any Rules Committee report recommending a change in the joint rules must be referred to the other house. Any new rule or any change in the rules of either house must be transmitted to the other house for informational purposes.

(4) Upon adoption of any change, the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall provide the office of the Legislative Services Division:

(a) one copy of all motions or resolutions amending Senate, House, or joint rules; and

(b) copies of all minutes and reports of the Rules Committees.

60-20. Reference to Mason's Manual. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure (2000) governs the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives in all cases not covered by these rules.

60-30. Publication and distribution of joint rules. (1) The Legislative Services Division shall codify and publish in one volume:

(a) the rules of the Senate;

(b) the rules of the House of Representatives; and

(c) the joint rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(2) After the rules have been published, the Legislative Services Division shall distribute copies as directed by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

SENATE RULES

CHAPTER 1

Administration

S10-10. Officers of the Senate. The officers of the Senate are the officers listed and elected in accordance with Title 5, chapter 2, part 2, MCA.

S10-20. Term of office. The term of office for the officers and employees of the Senate established by law shall be until the succeeding Legislature is organized. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to mean the staff will be full-time employees during an interim.

S10-30. President pro tempore and other officers. (1) The Senate shall, at the beginning of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect a Senator President pro tempore.

(2) The Senate shall choose its other officers and shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the Senators.

S10-40. Voting by presiding officer. Any Senator, when acting as presiding officer of the Senate, shall vote as any other Senator.

S10-50. Presiding officer and duties. (1) The presiding officer of the Senate shall be the President of the Senate who shall be chosen in accordance with law.

(2) The President shall take the chair on every legislative day at the hour to which the Senate adjourned at the last sitting.

(3) The President may name a Senator to perform the duties of the chair when the President pro tempore is not present in the Senate chamber. The Senator who is named is vested during such time with all the powers of the President.

(4) The President shall have general control over the assignment of rooms for the Senate and shall preserve order and decorum. The President may order the galleries and lobbies cleared in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct.

(5) The President shall issue cards to the media to allow floor access, and reporters holding such passes shall be subject to placement on the floor by the President. The President may administer this rule through the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

(6) The President shall sign all necessary certifications of the Senate, including enrolled bills and resolutions, journals, sub-

poenas, and payrolls. The President's signature must be attested by the Secretary of the Senate.

(7) The President shall approve the calendar for each legislative day.

(8) The President is the chief administrative officer of the Senate, with authority for the general supervision of all Senate employees. The President may seek the advice and counsel of the Legislative Administration Committee.

(9) The President of the Senate is the authorized approving authority of the Senate during the term of election to that office.

(10) The President shall refer bills to committee upon introduction or reception in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

S10-60. Succession. (1) In case of the absence or disqualification of the President, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall perform the duties of the President until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed.

(2) Whenever the President pro tempore of the Senate is of the opposite political party from that of the President, the following procedure applies:

(a) If the President dies while in office, the members of the President's political party shall have the right to immediately nominate and elect an acting President of the same party.

(b) If the President is absent for two or more legislative days or at any time after the 85th legislative day or at any time during special session of the Legislature but able and desirous of appointing an acting President to act when the President is absent, the President may do so, or the members of the President's political party shall have the right to immediately nominate and elect an acting President of the same party.

(c) An acting President of the Senate shall have the powers of the President and supersede the powers of the President pro tempore.

S10-70. President-elect. The President-elect nominated by the appropriate party caucus held in accordance with section 5-2-201, MCA, shall have the responsibility and authority to assume the duties of President of the Senate.

S10-80. Legislative Administration Committee duties. (1) The Legislative Administration Committee shall consider matters relating to legislative administration, staffing patterns, budgets, equipment, operations, and expenditures.

(2) The committee shall have authority to act in the interim to prepare for future legislative sessions.

(3) The committee shall approve contracts for purchase or lease of equipment and supplies for the Senate, subject to the approval of the President.

(4) The committee shall consider disputes or complaints involving the competency or decorum of legislative employees referred to it by the President and recommend dismissal, suspension and/or retention of such employees.

(5) The chair of the Legislative Administration Committee may, upon approval of the President, have purchase orders and requisitions prepared and forwarded to the accounting office in the Legislative Services Division.

S10-90. Senate employees. (1) In addition to the employees appointed by the President in accordance with section 5-2-221, MCA, the Senate shall employ staff recommended by the leadership and the Legislative Administration Committee as necessary to perform the functions of the Senate.

(2) A standing committee chair shall designate a secretary to take and transcribe minutes of committee meetings. A committee secretary is immediately responsible to the chair, but shall work under the overall direction of the Secretary of the Senate, subject to authority of the committee chair.

(3) (a) The President and floor leaders may each appoint a private secretary.

(b) The whips may each appoint a private secretary whose duties will include assisting other staff on an assigned basis when authorized by the secretary's respective whip.

S10-100. Secretary of the Senate and duties. The Secretary of the Senate works under the direction of the President. The responsibilities of the Secretary of the Senate include:

(1) performing the duties prescribed by law or other provisions of these rules;

(2) serving as parliamentary advisor to the Senate;

(3) compiling and maintaining the calendar for approval by the President;

(4) keeping the leadership informed on the progress and workload of the Senate;

(5) transmitting bills with appropriate messages to the House of Representatives as instructed by action of the Senate;

(6) keeping and maintaining records of the Senate; and

(7) supervision of the Senate employees, except as otherwise provided.

S10-110. Sergeant-at-Arms duties. Under the direction of the President, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall:

- (1) maintain order as directed by the President or chair of the Committee of the Whole;
- (2) enforce the lobbying rules of the Senate;
- (3) supervise the employees assigned to the Sergeant's office;
- (4) receive, distribute, and maintain supplies, equipment, and other inventory of the Senate, along with records of purchase and disposal in accordance with law;
- (5) perform such duties as required by other rules and the Senate.

S10-120. Legislative aides. Each Senator may designate one person of legal age to serve as an aide during the session. Exceptions to this policy may be approved by the Rules Committee. The Senator shall register an aide with the Secretary of the Senate and arrange for the purchase of a name tag with the Sergeant-at-Arms.

S10-130. Senate journal. (1) The Senate shall keep and authenticate a journal of its proceedings as required by law and the rules.

(2) The Secretary of the Senate will supervise the preparation of the journal under the direction of the President.

(3) In addition to the proceedings required by law to be recorded, the journal must include:

- (a) committee reports;
- (b) every motion, the name of the Senator presenting it, and its disposition;
- (c) the introduction of legislation in the Senate;
- (d) consideration of legislation subsequent to introduction;
- (e) roll call votes;
- (f) messages from the Governor and the House of Representatives;
- (g) every amendment, the name of the Senator presenting it, and its disposition;
- (h) the names of Senators and their votes on any question upon a request by two Senators before a vote is taken; and

(i) any other records the Senate directs by rule or action.

(4) The Secretary of the Senate shall provide such information as may be necessary for the preparation of the daily journal for printing by the Legislative Services Division. Upon approval by the President, the daily journal must be reproduced and distributed.

(5) Any Senator may examine the daily journal and propose corrections. Without objection by the Senate, the President may direct the correction to be made.

(6) The President shall authenticate the original daily journal, from time to time, and the Secretary of the Senate shall, as appropriate, deliver it to the Legislative Services Division to be prepared for publication and distribution in accordance with law.

CHAPTER 2

Decorum

S20-10. Questions of order. The President of the Senate shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any Senator seconded by two other Senators. No Senator may speak more than once on an appeal without the consent of a majority of the Senate.

S20-20. Questions of privilege. Questions of privilege in order of precedence are those:

(1) affecting the collective rights, safety, dignity, or integrity of the proceedings of the Senate; and

(2) affecting the rights, reputation, or conduct of individual Senators in their capacity as Senators.

S20-30. Recognition by chair. A Senator desiring to speak shall rise and address the presiding officer and, once being recognized, shall speak standing in place. The presiding officer may grant permission for a speaker to speak from elsewhere in the chamber. When two or more Senators rise at the same time, the presiding officer shall name the order of the speakers.

S20-40. Senators called to order. When a Senator has been called to order, the Senator shall sit down until the presiding officer determines whether the Senator is in order or not. If the Senator is called to order for words spoken in debate, the language excepted to shall be taken down in writing by the Secretary of the Senate.

S20-50. Communications to Senate. A communication to the Senate shall be addressed to the President and shall bear the name of the person submitting it. The President shall decide if the communication bears including in the calendar.

S20-60. Floor privileges. (1) When the Senate is in session no person is permitted in the chambers except:

(a) legislators;

(b) legislative officers and employees whose presence is necessary for the conduct of business of the session;

(c) accredited members of the news media; and

(d) former legislators (not currently registered as lobbyists).

(2) The President may make exceptions for visiting dignitaries.

(3) Beginning 1 hour before and ending one-half hour after adjournment, no person is permitted in the chambers except those authorized as exceptions under subsection (1).

S20-70. Distribution of materials on floor. No materials may be distributed on the Senators' desks in the chamber unless the material bears the signature of the bearer and a Senator and has been approved by the President.

CHAPTER 3

Committees

S30-10. Committee appointments. (1) The Senate shall elect a Committee on Committees consisting of six members. If the Senate is evenly divided between parties, the committee shall consist of six Senators, three from each party.

(2) The Committee on Committees shall, with the approval of the Senate, appoint the members of Senate standing committees, select committees, and joint committees.

(3) The President of the Senate shall appoint all conference committees and special committees, with the advice of the floor leaders.

(4) The Senate may change the membership of any committee on 1 day's notice.

S30-20. Standing committees. The standing committees of the Senate are as follows:

- (1) Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation
- (2) Bills and Journal
- (3) Business and Labor
- (4) Education and Cultural Resources
- (5) Energy and Telecommunications
- (6) Ethics
- (7) Finance
- (8) Fish and Game
- (9) Highways and Transportation
- (10) Judiciary
- (11) Legislative Administration
- (12) Local Government
- (13) Natural Resources
- (14) Public Health, Welfare, and Safety
- (15) Rules
- (16) State Administration
- (17) Taxation

S30-30. Members of Select Committee on Long-Range Planning. Members of the Select Committee on Long-Range

Planning may participate and vote as members of the Finance Committee on issues considered by them as members of the select committee.

S30-40. Ex officio members. Each floor leader is an ex officio member of all committees in order to establish a quorum.

S30-50. Chair's duties. (1) The chair of a committee is the presiding officer of that committee and is responsible for maintaining order within the committee room and its environs, scheduling hearings and executive action, supervising committee work, and authenticating committee reports and minutes by signing them.

(2) After adjournment of the session, the chair shall turn the original and two complete copies of the minutes over to the Secretary of the Senate who shall deliver them unbound to the Legislative Services Division librarian who will arrange to have them copied on microform. A microform copy will be provided to the Legislative Services Division and the State Law Library of Montana. The Legislative Fiscal Analyst will receive a microform copy of the minutes of the Finance Committee. After microforming, the original minutes will be delivered to the Montana Historical Society.

S30-60. Committee reports to Senate. (1) Reports of standing committees shall be read on Order of Business No. 2, and no debate may be had on any report unless a minority report has been submitted. A minority report is submitted after a majority report.

(2) Committee reports may recommend approval or disapproval, with or without amendment. They may not be reported to the Senate without recommendation.

(3) Any Senator seeking a reconsideration of the Senate's action on the adoption of a committee report shall do so on Order of Business No. 6 by motion to reconsider. Any Senator may make such motion and need not have voted on the prevailing side. This rule applies notwithstanding any joint rule to the contrary.

(4) The Rules Committee and conference committees may report at any time, except during a call of the Senate or when a vote is being taken.

S30-70. Pairs. Pairs in standing committee are prohibited. Standing and select committees may by a majority vote of the committee authorize Senators to vote in absentia while engaged in other legislative business. Authorization for such voting shall be reflected in the committee minutes.

S30-80. Committee hearings. (1) No bill or resolution shall be considered or become a law unless referred to a committee and returned therefrom.

(2) A bill may be rereferred at any time before its passage.

S30-90. Notice of committee hearings — exceptions. (1) Notice of a committee hearing must be made by posting the date, time, and subject of the hearing in a conspicuous public place not less than 3 legislative days in advance of the hearing. This 3-day notice requirement does not apply to hearings scheduled:

(a) prior to the 3rd legislative day;

(b) less than 7 legislative days before the transmittal deadline applicable to the subject of the hearing; or

(c) to consider confirmation of a gubernatorial appointment received less than 10 legislative days before the last scheduled day of a legislative session.

(2) When a committee hearing is scheduled with less than 3 days' notice, the committee chair shall use all practical means to disseminate notice of the hearing to the public.

(3) Notice of conference committee hearings must be given as provided in Joint Rule 30-30.

S30-100. Majority/minority reports. If the members of a committee cannot agree on a report, the majority and minority of the committee present at a committee meeting may submit separate reports. Only one minority report may be submitted. Such reports shall be entered at length on the journal, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

S30-110. Reconsideration in committee. Except for the Committee of the Whole, a committee may at any time prior to submitting a report to the Secretary of the Senate reconsider its previous action on legislation.

S30-120. Committee requested legislation. (1) At least three-fourths of all the members of a standing committee must have voted in favor of the question to allow the committee to request the introduction of legislation.

(2) The chair of a committee shall introduce, or shall designate a member of the committee to introduce, legislation requested by the committee.

(3) When a committee has proposed an amendment, the chair is the principal sponsor.

S30-130. Ethics Committee. (1) The Ethics Committee shall meet only upon the call of the chair after the referral of an issue from the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee may be convened to consider the referral of a matter to the Ethics Committee upon the request of a Senator. The Rules Committee shall prepare a written statement of the specific question or issue to be addressed by the Ethics Committee. The issues referred to the Ethics Committee must be related to the actions of a Senator during a legislative session.

(2) The matters that may be referred to the Ethics Committee are:

(a) a violation of:

(i) 2-2-103;

(ii) 2-2-104;

(iii) 2-2-111;

(iv) 2-2-112;

(b) the use or threatened use of a Senator's position for personal or personal business benefit or advantage; or

(c) any other violation of law by a Senator while acting in the capacity of Senator.

(3) If there is a recommendation from the Ethics Committee, the recommendation is made to the Senate.

CHAPTER 4

Legislation

S40-10. Types of legislation. The only types of legislation that may be introduced in the Senate are those that have been drafted and approved by the Legislative Services Division and signed by a Senator. The types of legislation allowed include:

- (1) bills of any subject, except appropriations;
- (2) joint resolutions, which may:
 - (a) express desire, opinion, sympathy, or request of the Legislature;
 - (b) request an interim study by a legislative subcommittee;
 - (c) adopt or amend the joint rules;
 - (d) set salaries and other terms of employment for legislative employees; and
 - (e) accomplish other legislative duties required by law; and
- (3) simple resolutions, which may:
 - (a) adopt or amend Senate rules;
 - (b) provide for the internal affairs of the Senate;
 - (c) express confirmation of the Governor's appointments;
 - (d) make recommendations concerning the districting and apportionment plan as provided by Article V, section 14(4), of the Montana Constitution.

S40-20. Introduction. (1) Upon receiving a bill or resolution from a Senator, the Secretary of the Senate shall assign an appropriate sequential number, which constitutes introduction of the legislation.

(2) Bills and resolutions may be preintroduced, assigned to committee, and printed prior to the legislative session. The Legislative Services Division shall be responsible for assuring the preintroduction intent from each Senator and presenting such legislation to the Secretary of the Senate.

(3) Upon referral to committee, the Secretary of the Senate shall publicly post a listing of the bill or resolution by a summary of its title, together with a notation of the committee to which it has been assigned.

S40-30. Additional sponsors. (1) Additional sponsors may be added on motion of the chief sponsor at any time prior to a standing committee report on the bill or resolution. Forms for

adding sponsors will be supplied on request by the Secretary of the Senate.

(2) Upon passage of the motion, the names of the additional sponsors will be printed in the journal and the form containing the signatures of the additional sponsors will be forwarded to the Legislative Services Division with the original bill for the inclusion of the names in subsequent printings of the bill or resolution.

S40-40. Reading limitations. (1) Every bill shall be read three times prior to passage, either by title or by summary of title as provided in these rules.

(2) No bill or resolution shall have more than one reading on the same day except the last legislative day.

(3) No amendment may be offered on third reading.

S40-50. Rules for questions requiring other than a majority vote. (1) When a question requires more than a majority vote for final passage, a majority vote is sufficient to decide any question relating to the question prior to third reading.

(2) Any vote in the Senate on a bill proposing an amendment to the Montana Constitution under circumstances in which there exists the mathematical possibility of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote of the Legislature will cause the bill to progress as though it had received the majority vote.

(3) If a bill has been amended in the House of Representatives and the amendments are accepted by the Senate, the bill shall again be placed on third reading in the Senate to determine if the required number of votes has been cast.

S40-60. Scheduling for second reading. (1) All bills and resolutions that have been reported by a committee, accepted by the Senate, and reproduced shall be scheduled for consideration by Committee of the Whole.

(2) Until the 50th legislative day, 1 day must elapse between receiving the legislation from printing and scheduling for second reading for consideration by Committee of the Whole.

(3) Legislation shall be arranged on the agenda in numerical order unless bills are grouped as companion bills or are placed in order otherwise by the Senate or Committee of the Whole.

CHAPTER 5

Floor Action

S50-10. Attendance. Unless excused, Senators shall be present at every sitting of the Senate and shall vote on questions put before the Senate.

S50-20. Orders of business. After prayer, roll call, and report on the journal, the order of business of the Senate is as follows:

- (1) communications and petitions;
- (2) reports of standing committees;
- (3) reports of select committees;
- (4) messages from the Governor;
- (5) messages from the House of Representatives;
- (6) motions;
- (7) first reading and commitment of bills;
- (8) second reading of bills (Committee of the Whole);
- (9) third reading of bills;
- (10) unfinished business;
- (11) special orders of the day; and
- (12) announcement of committee meetings.

To revert to or pass to a new order of business requires only a majority vote. Unless otherwise specified in the motion to recess, the Senate shall revert to Order of Business No. 1 when reconvening after a recess.

S50-30. Limitations on debate. No Senator may speak more than twice on any one motion or question without unanimous consent of the Senate, unless the Senator has introduced or proposed the motion or question under debate, in which case the Senator may speak twice and also close the debate. However, a Senator who has spoken may not speak again on the same motion or question to the exclusion of a Senator who has not spoken.

S50-40. Procedure upon offering a motion. (1) When a motion is offered it shall be restated by the presiding officer. If requested by the presiding officer or a Senator, it shall be reduced to writing, presented at the rostrum, and read aloud by the Secretary.

(2) A motion may be withdrawn by the Senator offering it at any time before it is amended or voted upon.

S50-50. Precedence of motions. (1) When a question is under debate only the following privileged and subsidiary motions shall be made:

- (a) to adjourn;
- (b) for a call of the Senate;
- (c) to recess;
- (d) question of privilege;
- (e) to lay on the table;
- (f) for the previous question;
- (g) to postpone to a certain day;
- (h) to refer or commit;
- (i) to amend; and
- (j) to postpone indefinitely.

(2) The motions listed in subsection (1) have precedence in the order listed.

(3) A question may be indefinitely postponed by a majority roll call of all Senators present and voting. When a bill or resolution is postponed indefinitely, it is finally rejected and may not be acted upon again during the biennium except upon a motion of reconsideration.

(4) No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment or substitute.

S50-60. Nondebatable motions. The following motions are not debatable:

- (1) to adjourn;
- (2) for a call of the Senate;
- (3) to recess;
- (4) for parliamentary inquiry;
- (5) for suspension of the rules;
- (6) to lay on the table;
- (7) for the previous question;
- (8) to limit, extend the limits of, or to close debate;

- (9) to amend an undebatable motion;
- (10) to divide a question;
- (11) to pass business in Committee of the Whole;
- (12) to take from the table;

(13) a decision of the presiding officer, unless appealed or unless the presiding officer submits the question to the Senate for advice or decision; and

(14) all incidental motions, such as motions relating to voting or other questions of a general procedural nature.

S50-70. Amending motions. No more than one amendment and no more than one substitute motion may be made to a motion. This rule permits the main motion and two modifying motions.

S50-80. Previous question. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the effect of calling for the previous question, if adopted, is to close debate immediately, to prevent the offering of amendments or other subsidiary motions, and to bring to vote promptly the immediately pending main question and the adhering subsidiary motions, whether on appeal or otherwise.

(2) When the previous question is ordered on any debatable question on which there has been no debate, the question may be debated for one-half hour, one-half of such time to be given to the proponents and one-half to the opponents.

(3) A call of the Senate is not in order after the previous question is ordered unless it appears upon an actual count by the presiding officer that a quorum is not present.

S50-90. Reconsideration. (1) Any Senator may, on the day the vote was taken or on the next day the Senate is in session, move to reconsider the question. A motion to reconsider is a debatable motion, but the debate is limited to the motion. The debate on a motion to reconsider may not address the substance of the matter for which reconsideration is sought.

(2) A motion to reconsider may not be withdrawn after such next legislative day without the unanimous consent of the Senate, and thereafter any Senator may call it up for consideration; however, a motion to reconsider made after the 54th day of the session shall be disposed of when made.

(3) A motion to recall a bill from the House of Representatives constitutes notice to reconsider and shall be acted on as a motion to reconsider. A motion to reconsider or to recall a bill from the House of Representatives may be made only under Order of Business No. 6 and, under that order of business,

takes precedence over all motions except motions to recess or adjourn.

(4) When a motion to reconsider is laid on the table, a two-thirds majority is required to take it from the table. When a motion to reconsider fails, the question is finally and conclusively settled.

(5) If a motion to reconsider third reading action is carried, there shall be no further action until the succeeding legislative day.

S50-100. Dividing a question. A Senator may move to divide a question if it includes two or more propositions so distinct in substance that if one thing is taken away a substantive question will remain.

S50-110. Conference committee reports. When a conference committee report is filed with the Secretary of the Senate, the same shall be read under Order of Business No. 3, select committees, and placed on the calendar the succeeding legislative day for consideration on second reading. If recommended favorably by the Committee of the Whole, it may be considered on third reading the same legislative day.

S50-120. Second reading. (1) The Senate may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for consideration of business on second reading, by approval of a motion for that purpose.

(2) After a Committee of the Whole has been formed, the President shall appoint a chair to preside.

(3) All legislation considered in the Committee of the Whole shall be read by a summary of its title. Proposed amendments shall be considered; then the bill shall be considered in its entirety.

(4) Prior to adoption of the Committee of the Whole report, a Senator may move to segregate legislation. If the motion prevails, the legislation remains on second reading.

(5) When a Committee of the Whole report on legislation is rejected, the legislation shall remain on second reading.

S50-130. Committee of the Whole amendments. (1) All Committee of the Whole amendments shall be prepared, stipulating the date and time of preparation and staff approval, and delivered to the Secretary of the Senate for reading before the amendment is voted on.

(2) Each amendment, rejected or adopted, shall be printed in the journal, along with the name of the sponsor and the vote on each.

S50-140. Motions in Committee of the Whole. (1) All proper motions on second reading are debatable.

(2) The only motions in order during Committee of the Whole are to:

- (a) amend;
- (b) recommend passage or nonpassage;
- (c) recommend concurrence or nonconcurrence;
- (d) indefinitely postpone;
- (e) pass consideration;
- (f) rise;
- (g) rise and report; or
- (h) rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

S50-150. Committee of the Whole — generally. (1) The committee may not appoint subcommittees.

(2) The committee may not punish its members for misconduct, but may report disorder to the Senate.

S50-160. Voting on second reading. (1) On Order of Business No. 8, in addition to other methods, a recorded vote may be made in the following manner: the chair may call for a voice vote to accept or reject a question. If the vote is other than unanimous, the chair may ask that the lesser number on the question indicate their vote by standing. The Secretary will then record the vote of those standing. The chair may then rule that unless excused those not standing and present have voted on the prevailing side of the question and that their vote be recorded as such. If there was a unanimous voice vote, all those present will be recorded as having voted for the question.

(2) A motion on second reading must be disposed of by a positive vote.

S50-170. Third reading procedure. (1) All legislation passing second reading shall be placed on third reading the day following the receipt of the engrossing or other appropriate printing report.

(2) On Order of Business No. 9 the Secretary shall read the title and the President shall state the question as follows: "Senate bill number (or other appropriate identification)..... having

been read three several times, the question is, shall the bill (or other appropriate identification) pass the Senate?"

(3) If an electronic voting system is used, the President shall state "Those in favor vote yes and those opposed vote no" and the Secretary will sound the signal and open the board for voting. After a reasonable pause the presiding officer asks "Has every member voted?" (reasonable pause), "Does any member wish to change his or her vote?" (reasonable pause), "The Secretary will record the vote."

S50-180. Senate voting. (1) A roll call vote shall be taken on the request of two Senators, if the request occurs before the vote is taken.

(2) On a roll call vote the names of the Senators shall be called alphabetically, unless an electronic voting system is used. A Senator may not vote or change a vote after the decision is announced from the chair. A Senator may not explain a vote until after the decision is announced from the chair.

S50-190. Pairs. (1) Two Senators may pair on a question that will be determined by a majority vote. On a question requiring a two-thirds vote for adoption, three Senators may pair, with two Senators for the question and one Senator against. Pairing is permitted only when one of the paired Senators is excused when the vote is taken.

(2) An agreement to pair must be in writing and dated and signed by the Senators agreeing to be bound and must specify the duration of the pair. When an agreement to pair is filed with the Secretary of the Senate, it shall bind the Senators signing until the expiration of time for which it was signed, unless the paired Senators sooner appear and ask that the agreement be canceled.

(3) Pairs in Committee of the Whole are prohibited.

S50-200. Call of the Senate. (1) In the absence of a quorum, a majority of Senators present may compel the attendance of absent Senators by ordering a call of the Senate.

(2) If a quorum is present, five Senators may order a call of the Senate.

(3) On a call of the Senate, a Senator who refuses to attend may be arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other person, as the majority of such Senators present shall direct. When the attendance of an absent Senator is secured and the Senate refuses to excuse the Senator's absence, the Senator shall not be paid any expense payments while absent and is liable for the expenses incurred in procuring the Senator's attendance.

(4) During a call of the Senate, all business shall be suspended. After a call has been ordered, no motion is in order except a motion to adjourn or remove the call. The call may be removed by a two-thirds vote.

S50-210. House amendments to Senate legislation. (1) When the House has properly returned Senate legislation with House amendments, the Senate shall announce the amendments on Order of Business No. 5 and the President shall place them on second reading for debate. The President may rerefer Senate legislation with House amendments to a committee for a hearing if the House amendments constitute a significant change in the Senate legislation. The second reading vote is limited to consideration of the House amendments.

(2) If the Senate accepts House amendments, the Senate shall place the final form of the legislation on third reading to determine if the legislation, as amended, is passed or if the required vote is obtained.

(3) If the Senate rejects the House amendments, the Senate may request the House to recede from its amendments or may direct appointment of a conference committee and request the House to appoint a like committee.

CHAPTER 6

Rules

S60-10. Senate rules. (1) A motion to amend or adopt a rule of the Senate shall be referred to the Rules Committee without debate. A rule of the Senate may be amended or adopted only with the concurrence of a majority of the Senate and after 1 day's notice.

(2) A rule may be suspended temporarily by a two-thirds vote.

S60-20. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure (2000) governs the proceedings of the Senate in all cases not covered by these rules.

S60-30. Quorum. A majority of the Senate shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent Senators, in such manner and under such penalties as the Senate may prescribe (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 10(2)).

CHAPTER 7

Nominations from the Governor

S70-10. Nominations. (1) The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by the Montana Constitution or which may be created by law and for whom appointment or election is not otherwise provided.

(2) If during a recess of the Senate a vacancy occurs in any such office, the Governor shall appoint some fit person to discharge the duties thereof until the next meeting of the Senate, when the Governor shall nominate a person to fill such office.

S70-20. Introduction and first reading of nominations. (1) Nominations received from the Governor are:

- (a) received by the President;
- (b) delivered to the Secretary of the Senate;
- (c) read under Order of Business No. 4, messages from the Governor; and
- (d) referred to committee.

(2) The above procedure constitutes introduction and first reading of the nominations.

(3) The Secretary shall distribute a copy of the list of nominations to each Senator.

S70-30. Committee process. (1) (a) The committee shall research each nominee and may request biographical information from the Governor for each nominee if none has been provided.

(b) The committee chair shall submit a bill draft request for a simple resolution to include the nominees specified by the committee chair. These bill draft requests will not count against any bill draft request limit imposed on members. When the resolution has been prepared and introduced, the committee shall hold a hearing on the resolution after appropriate public notice has been made.

(2) Following the hearings, the committee shall issue preliminary standing committee reports to be distributed to each Senator, stating the committee's recommendations concerning the nominees.

(3) (a) If a Senator wishes to have an individual nominee, or group of nominees, considered by the Senate separately from the group of nominees recommended by the committee, the

Senator may request of the chair of the committee that the nominee or nominees be considered by a separate resolution.

(b) A Senator shall request separate consideration of a nominee within 3 days of receipt of the preliminary standing committee report. The committee chair shall honor this request.

(4) After waiting 3 days from the day of distribution of the preliminary standing committee report, the committee chair shall issue a final standing committee report and deliver the report to the Secretary of the Senate.

(a) If a nominee is to be separated from the resolution, the final standing committee report shall include an amendment deleting that nominee.

(b) When a nominee has been separated at the request of a Senator, the committee chair shall submit a bill draft request for a simple resolution to include only the nominee so separated. When the resolution has been prepared and introduced, the committee shall take executive action on the resolution. When a hearing on the separated nomination was held prior to the committee's preliminary standing committee report, no additional hearing need be held before the committee takes action on the separate resolution. After the committee's executive action, the committee chair shall issue a standing committee report.

(5) If a resolution contains only one nominee, the committee shall dispense with the preliminary standing committee report and shall issue a final standing committee report to be distributed to each Senator stating the committee's recommendation concerning the nominee.

(6) The Secretary will read the reports under Order of Business No. 2, reports of standing committees.

(7) Thereafter, the resolution must be placed on Order of Business No. 11 the next legislative day for consideration by the Senate. Motions to approve or disapprove of the resolution are in order and may be debated.

Appendix A

List of Questions Requiring Other Than a Majority Vote

The following questions require the vote specified:

- (1) a call of the Senate with a quorum (five Senators);
- (2) a motion to lift a call of the Senate (two-thirds of the members present and voting);
- (3) a motion to amend or suspend rules (two-thirds);
- (4) a motion to override the Governor's veto (two-thirds);
- (5) a motion to approve a bill to appropriate the principal of the coal trust fund (three-fourths of each house);
- (6) a motion to approve a bill to appropriate highway revenue as described in Article VIII, section 6, of the Montana Constitution for purposes other than therein described (three-fifths of each house);
- (7) a motion to approve a bill proposing to amend the Montana Constitution (two-thirds of the entire Legislature);
- (8) an appeal of the ruling of the presiding officer (one Senator, seconded by two other Senators); and
- (9) a motion to approve a bill conferring immunity from suit as described in Article II, section 18, of the Montana Constitution (two-thirds).

HOUSE RULES

CHAPTER 1

Administration

H10-10. House officers. (1) House officers include a Speaker, a Speaker pro tempore, majority and minority floor leaders, and majority and minority whips (section 5-2-221, MCA).

(2) A majority of representatives voting elects the Speaker and Speaker pro tempore from the House membership. A majority of each caucus voting nominates House members to the remaining offices, and those nominees are considered to have been elected by a majority vote of the House.

H10-20. Speaker's duties. (1) The Speaker is the presiding officer of the House, with authority for administration, order, decorum, and the interpretation and enforcement of rules in all House deliberations.

(2) The Speaker shall see that all members conduct themselves in a civil manner in accordance with accepted standards of parliamentary conduct. The Speaker may, when necessary, order the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the aisles and seat the members of the House so that business may be conducted in an orderly manner.

(3) Signs, placards, or other objects of a similar nature are not permitted in the rooms, lobby, gallery, or on the floor of the House. The Speaker may order the galleries, lobbies, or hallway cleared in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct.

(4) The Speaker shall appoint and may remove the members of all standing and select committees not otherwise specified by law or rule. Prior to making committee assignments, the Speaker shall take into consideration the recommendations of the minority leader for minority committee assignments and the appointment of the minority vicechairmen. For the Rules Committee, the Speaker shall determine the total number of members and the party division, but each party shall appoint its own members. The Speaker may appoint an additional at-large member to the Rules Committee from either party.

(5) The Speaker shall sign all necessary certifications by the House, including enrolled bills and resolutions, journals (section 5-11-201, MCA), subpoenas, and payrolls.

(6) The Speaker shall arrange the agendas for second and third readings each legislative day. Representatives may amend the agendas as provided in H40-130.

(7) The Speaker is the chief officer of the House, with authority for all House employees. The Speaker may seek the advice

and counsel of the Legislative Administration Committee regarding employees.

(8) The Speaker may name any member to perform the duties of the chair. If the House is not in session and the Speaker pro tempore is not available, the Speaker shall name a member who shall call the House to order and preside during the Speaker's absence.

H10-30. Speaker-elect. During the transition period between the party organization caucuses and the election of House officers, the Speaker-elect has the responsibilities and authority appropriate to organize the House (section 5-2-202, MCA). Authority includes approving presession expenditures.

H10-40. Speaker pro tempore duties. The Speaker pro tempore shall, in the absence or inability of the Speaker, call the House to order and perform all other duties of the chair in presiding over the deliberations of the House and shall perform other duties and exercise other responsibilities as may be assigned by the Speaker.

H10-50. Legislative Administration Committee duties. (1) The Legislative Administration Committee shall consider matters relating to legislative administration, staffing patterns, budgets, equipment, operations, and expenditures.

(2) The committee shall have authority to act in the interim to prepare for future legislative sessions. It may delegate specific duties to a legislative agency.

(3) The committee shall approve contracts for purchase or lease of equipment and supplies for the House, subject to the approval of the Speaker.

(4) The committee shall comprise the House membership of the Joint Legislative Administration Committee.

H10-60. Employees. (1) The Speaker shall appoint a Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Chaplain, subject to confirmation of the House (section 5-2-221, MCA).

(2) The Speaker shall recommend to the Legislative Administration Committee employment of necessary staff.

(3) The secretary for a standing or select committee is generally responsible to the committee chair but shall work under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

(4) The Speaker and majority and minority floor leaders may each appoint a private secretary.

H10-70. Chief Clerk's duties. The Chief Clerk, under the supervision of the Speaker, is the chief administrative officer of the House and is responsible to:

- (1) supervise all House employees;
- (2) have custody of all records and documents of the House;
- (3) supervise the handling of legislation in the House, the House journal, and other House publications; deliver to the Secretary of State at the close of each session the House journal, bill and resolution records, and all original House bills and joint resolutions; collect minutes and exhibits from all House committees and subcommittees and deliver them, unbound, to the Legislative Services Division librarian, who shall arrange to have them copied in an archivable format. A copy will be provided to the Legislative Services Division and the State Law Library of Montana. The Legislative Fiscal Analyst will receive a copy of the minutes from the appropriation committee and subcommittees. After copying, the original minutes will be delivered to the Montana Historical Society.

H10-80. Sergeant-at-Arms duties. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall:

- (1) under the direction of the Speaker and the Chief Clerk, have charge of and maintain order in the House, its lobbies, galleries, and hallways and all other rooms in the Capitol assigned for the use of the House;
- (2) be present whenever the House is in session and at any other time as directed by the presiding officer;
- (3) execute the commands of the House and serve the writs and processes issued by the authority of the House and directed by the Speaker;
- (4) supervise assistants to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who shall aid in the performance of prescribed duties and who have the same authority, subject to the control of the Speaker;
- (5) clear the floor and anteroom of the House of all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor prior to the convening of each session of the House;
- (6) bring in absent members when so directed under a call of the House;
- (7) enforce the distribution of any printed matter in the House chambers and anteroom in accordance with H20-80;
- (8) enforce parking regulations applicable to areas of the Capitol complex under the control of the House;

- (9) supervise the doorkeeper; and
- (10) supervise the pages.

H10-90. Legislative aides. (1) A legislative aide is a person specifically designated by a representative to assist that representative in performing legislative duties. A representative may sponsor one legislative aide a session by written notification to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

(2) No representative may designate a second legislative aide in the same session without the approval of the House Rules Committee.

(3) A legislative aide must be of legal age unless otherwise approved by the House Rules Committee.

(4) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall issue distinctive identification tags to legislative aides. The cost must be paid by the sponsoring representative.

H10-100. Legislative interns. A legislative intern is a person designated under Title 5, chapter 6, MCA.

H10-110. House journal. (1) The House shall keep a journal, which is the official record of House actions (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 10). The journal must be prepared under the direction of the Speaker.

(2) Records of the following proceedings must be entered on the journal:

(a) the taking and subscription of the constitutional oath by representatives (Montana Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 3; 5-2-214);

(b) committee reports;

(c) messages from the Governor;

(d) messages from the Senate;

(e) every motion, the name of the representative presenting it, and its disposition;

(f) the introduction of legislation in the House;

(g) consideration of legislation subsequent to introduction;

(h) on final passage of legislation, the names of the representatives and their vote on the question (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11);

(i) roll call votes; and

(j) upon a request by two representatives before a vote is taken, the names of the representatives and their votes on the question.

(3) The Chief Clerk shall provide to the Legislative Services Division such information as may be required for the publication of the daily journal.

(4) Any representative may examine the daily journal and propose corrections. The Speaker may direct a correction to be made when suggested subject to objection by the House.

(5) The Speaker shall authenticate the House journal after the close of the session (section 5-11-201, MCA).

(6) The Legislative Services Division shall publish and distribute the House journal (sections 5-11-202 and 5-11-203, MCA). The title of each bill must be listed in the index of the published session journal.

H10-120. Votes recorded and public. Every vote of each representative on each substantive question in the House, in any committee, or in Committee of the Whole must be recorded and made public (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 11).

H10-130. Duration of legislative day. A legislative day ends either 24 hours after the House convenes for that day or at the time the House convenes for the following legislative day, whichever is earlier.

CHAPTER 2

Decorum

H20-10. Addressing the House — recognition. (1) When a member desires to speak to or address any matter to the House, the member should rise and respectfully address the Speaker or the presiding officer.

(2) The Speaker or presiding officer may ask, “For what purpose does the member rise?” or “For what purpose does the member seek recognition?” and may then decide if recognition is to be granted. There is no appeal from the Speaker’s or presiding officer’s decision.

H20-20. Questions of order and privilege. (1) The Speaker shall decide all questions of order and privilege, subject to an appeal by any representative seconded by two representatives. The question on appeal is, “Shall the decision of the chairman be sustained?”.

(2) Responses to parliamentary inquiries and decisions of recognition may not be appealed.

(3) Questions of order and privilege, in order of precedence, are:

(a) those affecting the collective rights, safety, dignity, and integrity of the House; and

(b) those affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of individual representatives.

(4) A member may not address the House on a question of privilege between the time:

(a) an undebatable motion is offered and the vote is taken on the motion;

(b) the previous question is ordered and the vote is taken on the proposition included under the previous question; or

(c) a motion to lay on the table is offered and the vote is taken on the motion.

H20-30. Limits on lobbying. Lobbying on the House floor and in the anteroom is prohibited during a daily session, 2 hours before the session, and 2 hours after the session.

H20-40. Admittance to the House floor. (1) The following persons may be admitted to the House floor during a daily session: present and former legislators; legislative employees necessary for the conduct of the session; accredited news staff;

and members' spouses and children. The Speaker may allow exceptions to this rule.

(2) Only a member may sit in a member's chair when the House is in session.

H20-50. Dilatory motions or questions. The House has a right to protect itself from dilatory motions or questions used for the purpose of delaying or obstructing business. The presiding officer shall decide if motions (except a call of the House) or questions are dilatory. This decision may be appealed to the House.

H20-60. Opening and order of business. The opening of each legislative day must include an invocation, the pledge of allegiance, and roll call. Following the opening, the order of business of the House is as follows:

- (1) communications and petitions;
- (2) reports of standing committees;
- (3) reports of select committees;
- (4) messages from the Senate;
- (5) messages from the Governor;
- (6) first reading and commitment of bills;
- (7) second reading of bills;
- (8) third reading of bills;
- (9) motions;
- (10) unfinished business;
- (11) special orders of the day; and
- (12) announcement of committee meetings.

H20-70. Lobbying by employees. (1) A legislative employee, intern, or aide of either house is prohibited from lobbying, although a legislative committee may request testimony from a person so restricted.

(2) The Speaker or the Legislative Administration Committee may discipline or discharge any House employee violating this prohibition. The Speaker or the committee may withdraw the privileges of any House aide or intern violating this prohibition.

H20-80. Papers distributed on desks. A paper concerning proposed legislation may not be placed on representatives' desks unless it is authorized by a member and permission has

been granted by the Speaker. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall direct its distribution.

H20-90. Violation of rules. (1) If a member, in speaking or otherwise, violates the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or the majority or minority floor leader may, call the member to order, in which case the member called to order must be seated immediately.

(2) The member called to order may move for an appeal to the House and if the motion is seconded by two members, the matter must be submitted to the House for determination by majority vote. The motion is nondebatable.

(3) If the decision of the House is in favor of the member called to order, the member may proceed. If the decision is against the member, the member may not proceed.

(4) If a member is called to order, the matter may be referred to the Rules Committee by the minority or majority leader. The Committee may recommend to the House that the member be censured or be subject to other action. The House shall act upon the recommendation of the Committee.

CHAPTER 3

Committees

H30-10. House standing committees — appointments.

(1) The Speaker shall determine the total number of members and the party division and shall appoint the members to the following standing committees: Agriculture; Appropriations; Business and Labor; Education; Ethics; Federal Relations, Energy, and Telecommunications; Fish, Wildlife, and Parks; Transportation; Human Services; Judiciary; Legislative Administration; Local Government; Natural Resources; Rules; State Administration; and Taxation.

(2) The Speaker shall appoint the chairman, vice chairman, and minority vice chairman of each standing committee while retaining the authority to remove and replace any chairman, vice chairman, or minority vice chairman at any time. The appointment or removal of a minority vice chairman requires the consent of the minority leader. The Speaker shall give notice of each appointment to the Chief Clerk for publication.

(3) The Speaker may, in the Speaker's discretion or as authorized by the House, create and appoint select committees, designating the chairman and vice chairman of the select committee. Select committees may request or receive legislation in the same manner as a standing committee and are subject to the rules of standing committees.

H30-20. Chairman's duties. The principal duties of the chairman of standing or select committees are to:

(1) preside over meetings of the committee and to put all questions;

(2) maintain order and decide all questions of order subject to appeal to the committee;

(3) supervise and direct staff of the committee;

(4) have the committee secretary keep the official record of the minutes;

(5) sign reports of the committee and submit them promptly to the Chief Clerk;

(6) appoint subcommittees to perform on a formal or an informal basis; and

(7) inform the Speaker of committee activity.

H30-30. Quorum — officers as members. (1) A quorum of a committee is a majority of the members of the committee. A quorum of a committee must be present at a meeting to act

officially. A quorum of a committee may transact business, and a majority of the quorum, even though it is a minority of the committee, is sufficient for committee action.

(2) The Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader are ex officio, nonvoting members of all House committees. They may count toward establishing a quorum.

H30-40. Meetings. (1) All meetings of committees must be open to the public at all times, subject always to the power and authority of the chairman to maintain safety, order, and decorum. The date, time, and place of committee meetings must be posted.

(2) A committee or subcommittee may be assembled for:

(a) a public hearing at which testimony is to be heard and at which official action may be taken on bills, resolutions, or other matters;

(b) a formal meeting at which the committees may discuss and take official action on bills, resolutions, or other matters without testimony; or

(c) a work session at which the committee may discuss bills, resolutions, or other matters but take no formal action.

(3) All committees meet at the call of the chairman or upon the request of a majority of the members of the committee directed to and with the approval of the Speaker.

(4) All committees shall provide for and give public notice, reasonably calculated to give actual notice to interested persons, of the time, place, and subject matter of regular and special meetings. All committees are encouraged to provide at least 3 legislative days notice to members of committees and the general public. However, a meeting may be held upon notice appropriate to the circumstances.

(5) A committee may not meet during the time the House is in session without leave of the Speaker. Any member attending such a meeting must be considered excused to attend business of the House subject to a call of the House.

(6) All meetings of committees must be recorded and the transcribed minutes must be available to the public within a reasonable time after the meeting. The official record must contain at least the following information:

(a) the time and place of each meeting of the committee;

(b) committee members present, excused, or absent;

(c) the names and addresses of persons appearing before the committee, whom each represents, and whether the person is a proponent, opponent, or other witness;

(d) all motions and their disposition;

(e) the results of all votes;

(f) references to the recording log, sufficient to serve as an index to the original recording; and

(g) testimony and exhibits submitted in writing.

H30-50. Procedures. (1) The chairman shall notify the sponsor of any bill pending before the committee of the time and place it will be considered.

(2) A standing or select committee may not take up referred legislation unless the sponsor or one of the cosponsors is present or unless the sponsor has given written consent.

(3) The committee shall act on each bill in its possession:

(a) by reporting the bill out of the committee:

(i) with the recommendation that it be referred to another committee;

(ii) favorably as to passage; or

(iii) unfavorably; or

(b) by tabling the measure in committee.

(4) The committee may not report a bill to the House without recommendation.

(5) The committee may recommend that a bill on which it has made a favorable recommendation by unanimous vote be placed on the consent calendar.

(6) In reporting a measure out of committee, a committee shall include in its report:

(a) the measure in the form reported out;

(b) the recommendation of the committee;

(c) an identification of all substantive changes; and

(d) a fiscal note, if required.

(7) If a measure is withdrawn from a committee and brought to the House floor for debate on second reading on that day without a committee recommendation, the bill does not include amendments formally adopted by the committee.

(8) A second to any motion offered in a committee is not required in order for the motion to be considered by the committee.

(9) The vote of each member on all committee actions must be recorded. All motions may be adopted only on the affirmative vote of a majority of the members voting.

(10) A motion to take a bill from the table may be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present at any meeting of the committee.

(11) An action formally taken by a committee may not be altered in the committee except by reconsideration and further formal action of the committee.

(12) A committee may reconsider any action as long as the matter remains in the possession of the committee. A committee member need not have voted with the prevailing side in order to move reconsideration.

(13) Any legislation requested by a committee requires three-fourths of all members of the committee to vote in favor of the question to allow the committee to request the drafting or introduction of legislation. Votes requesting drafting and introduction of committee legislation may be taken jointly or separately.

(14) The chairman shall decide points of order.

(15) The privileges of committee members include the following:

- (a) to participate freely in committee discussions and debate;
- (b) to offer motions;
- (c) to assert points of order and privilege;
- (d) to question witnesses upon recognition by the chairman;
- (e) to offer any amendment to any bill; and

(f) to vote, either by being present or by proxy, using a standard form or through the vice chairman or minority vice chairman.

(16) Any meeting of a committee held through the use of telephone or other electronic communication must be conducted in accordance with Chapter 3 of the House Rules.

(17) A committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it whenever legislation may be simplified by the consolidation.

(18) Committee procedure must be informal, but when any questions arise on committee procedure, the rules or practices of the House are applicable except as stated in the House Rules.

H30-60. Public testimony. (1) Testimony from proponents, opponents, and informational witnesses must be allowed on every bill or resolution before a standing or select committee. All persons, other than the sponsor, offering testimony shall complete a "Witness Form" and submit it to the committee secretary.

(2) Any person wishing to offer testimony to a committee hearing a bill or resolution must be given a reasonable opportunity to do so, orally or in writing. Written testimony may not be required of any witness, but all witnesses must be encouraged to submit a statement in writing for the committee's official record.

(3) The chairman may order the committee room cleared of visitors if there is disorderly conduct. During committee meetings, visitors may not speak unless called upon by the chairman. Restrictions on time available for testimony may be announced.

(4) The number of people in a committee room may not exceed the maximum posted by the State Fire Marshall. The chairman shall maintain that limit.

(5) In any committee meeting, the use of cameras, television, radio, or any form of telecommunication equipment is allowed, but the chairman may designate the areas of the hearing room from which the equipment must be operated.

CHAPTER 4

Legislation

H40-10. Introduction deadlines. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), if a representative accepts drafted legislation from the Legislative Services Division after the deadline for introduction, the representative may not introduce that legislation after 48 hours from the time the bill was accepted from the Legislative Services Division.

(2) No bill or resolution may be introduced any later than 5 p.m. 5 legislative days prior to the appropriate transmittal deadline.

H40-20. House resolutions. (1) A House resolution is used to adopt or amend House rules, make recommendations on the districting and apportionment plan (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 14), express the sentiment of the House, or assist House operations.

(2) As to drafting, introduction, and referral, a House resolution is treated as a bill. A House resolution may be requested and introduced at any time. Final passage of a House resolution is determined by the Committee of the Whole report. A House resolution does not progress to third reading.

(3) The Chief Clerk shall transmit a copy of each passed House resolution to the Senate and the Secretary of State.

H40-30. Cosponsors. (1) Prior to submitting legislation to the Chief Clerk for introduction, the chief sponsor may add representatives and senators as cosponsors by having them sign the legislation.

(2) After legislation is submitted for introduction but before the legislation returns from the first House committee, the chief sponsor may add or remove cosponsors by filing a cosponsor form with the Chief Clerk. This filing must be noted by the Chief Clerk for the record on Order of Business No. 11.

H40-40. Introduction — receipt. (1) During a session, proposed House legislation may be introduced in the House by submitting it, endorsed with the signature of a representative as chief sponsor, to the Chief Clerk for introduction. In each session of the Legislature, the proposed legislation must be numbered consecutively by type in the order of receipt. Submission and numbering of properly endorsed legislation constitutes introduction.

(2) Preintroduction of legislation prior to a session under provisions of the joint rules constitutes introduction in the House.

(3) Acknowledgment by the Chief Clerk of receipt of legislation or other matters transmitted from the Senate for consideration by the House constitutes introduction of the Senate legislation in the House or receipt by the House for purposes of applying time limits contained in the House rules. All legislation may be referred to a committee prior to being read across the rostrum as provided in H40-50.

(4) Acknowledgment by the Chief Clerk of receipt of messages from the Senate or other elected officials constitutes receipt by the House for purposes of any applicable time limit. Senate legislation or messages received from the Senate or elected officials are subject to all other rules.

H40-50. First reading. Legislation properly introduced or received in the House must be announced across the rostrum and public notice provided. This announcement constitutes first reading, and no debate or motion is in order except that a representative may question adherence to rules. Acknowledgment by the Chief Clerk of receipt of legislation transmitted from the Senate commences the time limit for consideration of the legislation. All legislation received by the House may be referred to a committee prior to being read across the rostrum.

H40-60. One reading per day. Except on the final legislative day, legislation may receive no more than one reading per legislative day. On the final legislative day, legislation may receive more than one reading.

H40-70. Referral. (1) The Speaker shall refer to a House committee all properly introduced House legislation and transmitted Senate legislation.

(2) Legislation may not receive final passage and approval unless it has been referred to a House committee.

H40-80. Rereferral. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), legislation that is in the possession of the House and that has not been finally disposed of may be rereferred to a House committee by House motion approved by not less than three-fifths of the members present and voting.

(2) Legislation that is in the possession of the House and that has been reported from a committee with a do pass or be concurred in recommendation may be rereferred to a House committee by a majority vote.

H40-90. Legislation withdrawn from committee. Legislation may be withdrawn from a House committee by House motion approved by not less than three-fifths of the members present and voting.

H40-100. Standing committee reports. (1) A House standing committee recommendation of “do pass” or “be concurred in” must be announced across the rostrum and, if there is no objection to form, is considered adopted.

(2) A recommendation of “do not pass” or “be not concurred in” must be announced across the rostrum and, on the following legislative day, may be debated and adopted or rejected on Order of Business No. 2. A motion to reject an adverse committee report must be approved by not less than three-fifths of the members voting. Failure to adopt a motion to reject an adverse committee report constitutes adoption of the report.

(3) If the House rejects an adverse committee report, the bill progresses to second reading, as scheduled by the Speaker, with any amendments recommended by the committee.

H40-110. Consent calendar procedure. (1) Noncontroversial bills and simple and joint resolutions may be recommended for the consent calendar by a standing committee and processed according to the following provisions:

(a) To be eligible for the consent calendar, the legislation must receive a unanimous vote by the members of the standing committee in attendance (do pass, do pass as amended). In addition, a motion must be made and passed unanimously to place the legislation on the consent calendar and this action reflected in the committee report. Appropriation or revenue bills may not be recommended for the consent calendar.

(b) The legislation must then be sent to be processed and reproduced as a third reading version and specifically marked as a “consent calendar” item.

(2) Other legislation may be placed on the consent calendar by agreement between the Speaker and the minority leader following a positive recommendation by a standing committee. The legislation must be sent to be processed as a second reading version but must be specifically announced and posted as a “consent calendar” item.

(3) Legislation must be posted immediately (as soon as it is received appropriately printed) on the consent calendar and must remain there for 1 legislative day before consideration under Order of Business No. 11, special orders of the day. At that time, the presiding officer shall announce consideration of the consent calendar and allow “reasonable time” for questions and answers upon request. No debate is allowed.

(4) If any one representative submits a written objection to the placement of legislation on the consent calendar, the legis-

lation must be removed from the consent calendar and added to the regular second reading board.

(5) Consent calendar legislation will be considered on Order of Business No. 8, third reading of bills, following the regular third reading agenda, as separately noted on the agenda.

(6) Legislation on the consent calendar must be considered individually with the roll call vote spread on the journal as the final vote in the House.

(7) Legislation passed on the consent calendar must then be transmitted to the Senate. Legislation must be appropriately printed prior to transmittal.

H40-120. Legislation requiring other than a majority vote. Legislation that requires other than a majority vote for final passage needs only a majority vote for any action that is taken prior to third reading and that normally requires a majority vote.

H40-130. Amending House second and third reading agendas. (1) A majority of representatives present may rearrange or remove legislation from either the second or third reading agenda on that legislative day.

(2) Legislation may be added to the second or third reading agenda on that legislative day on a motion approved by not less than three-fifths of the members present and voting.

H40-140. Second reading. (1) Legislation returned from committee may be placed on second reading unless otherwise ordered by the House.

(2) The House shall form itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider business on second reading. The Committee of the Whole may debate legislation, attach amendments, and recommend approval or disapproval of legislation.

(3) Except on the final legislative day, at least 1 legislative day must elapse between the time legislation is reported from committee and the time it is considered on second reading.

(4) If a motion to recommend that a bill "do pass" or "be concurred in" fails in the Committee of the Whole, the obverse, i.e., a recommendation that the bill "do not pass" or "be not concurred in", is considered to have passed. If a motion to recommend that a bill "do not pass" or "be not concurred in" fails in the Committee of the Whole, the obverse, i.e., a recommendation that the bill "do pass" or "be concurred in", is considered to have passed.

(5) An amendment attached to legislation by the Committee of the Whole remains unless removed by further legislative action.

(6) When the Committee of the Whole reports to the House, the House shall adopt or reject the Committee of the Whole report. If the House rejects the Committee of the Whole report, the legislation remains on second reading, as amended by the Committee of the Whole, unless the House orders otherwise.

(7) A representative may move to segregate legislation from the Committee of the Whole report before the report is adopted. Segregated legislation, as amended by the Committee of the Whole, must be placed on second reading unless the House orders otherwise.

H40-150. Amendments in the Committee of the Whole.

(1) All Committee of the Whole amendments must be checked by the House amendments coordinator for format, style, clarity, consistency, and other factors, in accordance with the most recent Bill Drafting Manual published by the Legislative Services Division, before the amendment may be accepted at the rostrum. The amendment form must include the date and time the amendment is submitted for that check.

(2) An amendment submitted to the rostrum for consideration by the Committee of the Whole must be marked as checked by the amendments coordinator and signed by a representative. Unless the majority leader, the minority leader, and sponsor agree, amendments must be printed and placed on the members' desks prior to consideration.

(3) An amendment may not be proposed until the sponsor has opened on a bill.

(4) A copy of every amendment rejected by the Committee of the Whole must be kept as part of the official records.

(5) An amendment may not change the original purpose of the bill.

H40-160. Motions in the Committee of the Whole. (1) When the House resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole, the only motions in order are to:

- (a) amend;
- (b) recommend passage or nonpassage;
- (c) recommend concurrence or nonconcurrence;
- (d) reconsider;
- (e) pass consideration;

- (f) call for cloture;
 - (g) rise, rise and report, or rise and report progress and beg leave to sit again; and
 - (h) to change the order in which legislation is placed on the agenda.
- (2) Subsections (1)(d) through (1)(g) are nondebatable but may be amended. Once a motion under subsection (1)(b) or (1)(c) is made, a contrary motion is not in order.
- (3) If a quorum of representatives is not present during second reading, the Committee of the Whole may conduct no business on legislation and a motion for a call of the House without a quorum is in order.

H40-170. Limits on debate in the Committee of the Whole. (1) A representative may not speak more than once on the motion and may speak for no more than 5 minutes. The representative who makes the motion may speak a second time for 5 minutes in order to close.

(2) After at least two proponents and two opponents have spoken on a question and 30 minutes have elapsed, a motion to call for cloture is in order. Approval by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting is required to sustain a motion for cloture. Notwithstanding the passage of a motion to end debate, the sponsor of the motion on which debate was ended may close.

(3) By previous agreement of the majority leader and the minority floor leader:

(a) a lead proponent and a lead opponent may be granted additional time to speak on a bill;

(b) a bill or resolution may be allocated a predetermined amount of time for debate and number of speakers.

H40-180. Special provisions for debate on the general appropriations bill. (1) The Appropriations Committee chairman, in presenting the bill, is not subject to the 5-minute speaking limitation.

(2) Each appropriations subcommittee chairman shall fully present the chairman's portion of the bill. A subcommittee chairman is not subject to the 5-minute speaking limitation.

(3) After the presentation by the subcommittee chairman, the respective section of the bill is open for debate, questions, and amendments. A proposed amendment to the general appropriations act may not be divided.

(4) An amendment that affects more than one section of the bill must be offered when the first section affected is considered.

(5) Following completion of the debate on each section, that section is closed and may not be reopened except by majority vote.

(6) If a member moves to reopen a section for amendment, only the amendment of that member may be entertained. Another member wishing to amend the same section shall make a separate motion to reopen the section.

(7) Debate on the motion to reopen a section is limited to the question of reopening the section. The amendment itself may not be debated at that time. This limitation does not prohibit the member from explaining the amendment to be considered.

(8) A motion for cloture is not in order during debate on the general appropriations bill.

H40-190. Engrossing. (1) After legislation is passed on second reading, it must be engrossed within 48 hours under the direction of the Speaker. The Speaker may grant additional time for engrossing.

(2) When the legislation that has passed second reading has been correctly engrossed, it may be placed on third reading on the following legislative day. On the final legislative day, the correctly engrossed legislation may be placed on third reading on the same legislative day.

H40-200. Third reading. (1) All bills, joint resolutions, and Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions passing second reading must be placed on third reading the day following the receipt of the engrossing or other appropriate printing report.

(2) Legislation on third reading may not be amended or debated.

(3) The Speaker shall state the question on legislation on third reading. If a majority of the representatives voting does not approve the legislation, it fails to pass third reading.

H40-210. Senate legislation in the House. Senate legislation properly transmitted to the House must be treated as House legislation.

H40-220. Senate amendments to House legislation. (1) When the Senate has properly returned House legislation with Senate amendments, the House shall announce the amendments on Order of Business No. 4, and the Speaker shall place

them on second reading for debate. The Speaker may rerefer House legislation with Senate amendments to a committee for a hearing if the Senate amendments constitute a significant change in the House legislation. The second reading vote is limited to consideration of the Senate amendments.

(2) If the House accepts Senate amendments, the House shall place the final form of the legislation on third reading to determine if the legislation, as amended, is passed or if the required vote is obtained.

(3) If the House rejects the Senate amendments, the House may request the Senate to recede from its amendments or may direct appointment of a conference committee and request the Senate to appoint a like committee.

H40-230. Conference committee reports. (1) When a House conference committee files a report, the report must be announced under Order of Business No. 3.

(2) The House may debate and adopt or reject the conference committee report on second reading on any legislative day. The House may reconsider its action in rejecting a conference committee report under rules for reconsideration, H50-160.

(3) If both the House and the Senate adopt the same conference committee report on legislation requiring more than a majority vote for final passage, the House, following approval of the conference committee report on third reading, shall place the final form of the legislation on third reading to determine if the required vote is obtained.

(4) If the House rejects a conference committee report, the committee continues to exist unless dissolved by the Speaker or by motion. The committee may file a subsequent report.

(5) A House conference committee may confer regarding matters assigned to it with any Senate conference committee with like jurisdiction and submit recommendations for consideration of the House.

H40-240. Enrolling. (1) When House legislation has passed both houses, it must be enrolled within 48 hours under the direction of the Speaker. The Speaker may grant additional time for enrolling.

(2) The chief sponsor of the legislation shall examine the enrolled legislation and, if it has no enrolling errors, shall, within 1 legislative day, certify the legislation as correctly enrolled.

(3) The correctly enrolled legislation must be delivered to the Speaker, who shall sign the legislation.

(4) After the legislation has been reported correctly enrolled but before it is signed, any representative may examine the legislation.

H40-250. Governor's amendments. (1) When the Governor returns a bill with recommended amendments, the House shall announce the amendments under Order of Business No. 5.

(2) The House may debate and adopt or reject the Governor's recommended amendments on second reading on any legislative day.

(3) If both the House and the Senate accept the Governor's recommended amendments on a bill that requires more than a majority vote for final passage, the House shall place the final form of the legislation on third reading to determine if the required vote is obtained.

H40-260. Governor's veto. (1) When the Governor returns a bill with a veto, the House shall announce the veto under Order of Business No. 5.

(2) On any legislative day, a representative may move to override the Governor's veto by a two-thirds vote under Order of Business No. 9.

CHAPTER 5

Floor Actions

H50-10. Attendance. (1) A representative, unless excused, is required to be present at every sitting of the House.

(2) A representative may request in writing to be excused for a specified cause by the representative's party leader. This excused absence is not a leave with cause from a call of the House.

H50-20. Quorum. (1) A quorum of the House is fifty-one representatives (Montana Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 10).

(2) Any representative may question the lack of a quorum at any time a vote is not being taken. The question is nondebatable, may not be amended, and is resolved by a roll call.

(3) The House may conduct no business without a quorum, except that representatives present may convene, compel the attendance of absent representatives, or adjourn.

H50-30. Call of the House without a quorum. (1) In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the representatives present may compel the attendance of absent representatives through a call of the House without a quorum. The motion for the call is nondebatable, may not be amended, and is in order at any time it has been established that a quorum is not present.

(2) During a call of the House, all business is suspended. No motion is in order except a motion to adjourn or to remove the call.

(3) When a quorum has been achieved under the call, the call is automatically lifted. The call may also be lifted by adjournment or by two-thirds of the representatives present and voting.

H50-40. Call of the House with a quorum. (1) If a quorum is present but at least one representative is excused or absent, one-third of the representatives present and voting may order a call of the House with a quorum.

(2) The motion for a call is nondebatable, may not be amended, and is in order at any time a vote is not being taken, except that a call of the House with a quorum is not allowed in the Committee of the Whole.

(3) During a call of the House, all business is suspended. No motion is in order except a motion to adjourn or to remove the call.

(4) When all representatives are present, except those on leave with cause, the call is automatically lifted. The call may also be lifted by adjournment or by two-thirds of the representatives present and voting.

H50-50. Leave with cause. (1) During a call of the House, a representative with an overriding medical or personal reason may request a leave with cause.

(2) If the representative is present at the time of the call, the Speaker may approve a request for a leave with cause.

(3) If the representative is not present at the time of the call, two-thirds of the representatives present and voting may approve a request for leave with cause.

(4) During a call of the House, a representative on leave with cause may not cast an absentee vote.

H50-60. Motions. (1) Any representative may propose a motion allowed by the rules for the order of business under which the motion is offered for the consideration of the House. Unless otherwise specified in rule or law, a majority of representatives voting is necessary and sufficient to decide a motion.

(2) Seconds to motions on the House floor are not required.

(3) Absentee votes are not allowed on votes that are specified as "representatives present and voting".

H50-70. Limits on debate of debatable motions. (1) Except for the representative who places a debatable motion before the body, no representative may speak more than once on the question unless a unanimous House consents. The representative who places the motion may close.

(2) No representative may speak for more than 10 minutes on the same question, except that a representative may have 5 minutes to close.

H50-80. Nondebatable motions. (1) A representative has the right to understand any question before the House and, usually under the administration of the presiding officer, may ask questions to exercise this right.

(2) The following motions are nondebatable:

(a) to adjourn;

(b) for a call of the House;

(c) to recess or rise;

(d) for parliamentary inquiry;

- (e) to table or take from the table;
- (f) to call for the previous question or cloture;
- (g) to amend a nondebatable motion;
- (h) to divide a question;
- (i) to postpone consideration to a day certain;
- (j) to suspend the rules;
- (k) all incidental motions, such as motions relating to voting or of a general procedural nature; and
- (l) to appeal a call to order.

H50-90. Questions. A representative may, through the presiding officer, ask questions of another representative during a floor session. There is no limit on questions and answers, except as provided in H20-50.

H50-100. Amending motions — limitations. (1) A representative may move to amend the specific provisions of a motion without changing its substance.

(2) No more than one motion to amend a motion is in order at any one time.

(3) A motion for a call of the House, for the previous question, to table, or to take from the table may not be amended.

H50-110. Substitute motions. (1) When a question is before the House, no substitute motion may be made except the following, which have precedence in the order listed:

- (a) to adjourn;
- (b) for a call of the House;
- (c) to recess or rise;
- (d) for a question of privilege;
- (e) to table;
- (f) to call for the previous question or cloture;
- (g) to postpone consideration to a day certain;
- (h) to refer to a committee; and
- (i) to propose amendments.

(2) Nothing in this section allows a motion that would not otherwise be allowed under a particular order of business.

(3) No more than one substitute motion is in order at any one time.

H50-120. Withdrawing motions. A representative who proposes a motion may withdraw it before it is voted on or amended.

H50-130. Dividing a question. Except as provided in H40-180, a representative may request to divide a question as a matter of right if it includes two or more propositions so distinct that they can be separated and if at least one substantive question remains after one substantive question is removed.

H50-140. Previous question. (1) If a majority of representatives present and voting adopts a motion for the previous question, debate is closed on the question and it must be brought to a vote. The Speaker may not entertain a motion to end debate unless at least one proponent and one opponent have spoken on the question.

(2) Notwithstanding the passage of a motion to end debate, the sponsor of the motion on which debate was ended may close.

H50-150. Questions requiring other than a majority vote. The following questions require the vote specified for each condition:

100 House Members

(1) a motion to override the Governor's veto (two-thirds);

(2) a motion to approve a bill to appropriate the principal of the coal severance tax trust fund (three-fourths);

(3) a motion to approve a bill to appropriate highway revenue, as described in Article VIII, section 6, of the Montana Constitution, for purposes other than therein described (three-fifths);

(4) a motion to approve a bill to authorize creation of state debt (two-thirds);

(5) a motion to temporarily suspend a joint rule governing the procedure for handling bills (two-thirds).

Members Present and Voting

(1) a call of the House with a quorum (one-third);

(2) a motion to lift a call of the House (two-thirds);

(3) a motion to rerefer a bill from one committee to another pursuant to Rule 40-80(1) (three-fifths);

(4) a motion to withdraw a bill from a committee (three-fifths);

(5) a motion to add legislation to the second or third reading agenda (three-fifths);

(6) a motion to remove legislation from its normal progress through the House as provided under these rules and reassign it unless otherwise specifically provided by these rules (three-fifths);

(7) a motion to change a vote (unanimous);

(8) a motion to call for cloture (two-thirds);

(9) a motion to take from the table in Committee of the Whole (three-fifths).

Members Voting

(1) a motion to amend or suspend rules (two-thirds);

(2) a motion to overturn an adverse committee report (three-fifths);

(3) a motion to record a vote (one representative);

(4) a motion to spread a vote on the journal (two representatives);

(5) an appeal of the ruling of the presiding officer (three representatives);

(6) a motion to speak more than once on a debatable motion (unanimous vote);

(7) a motion to appeal the presiding officer's interpretation of the rules to the House Rules Committee (15 representatives).

Entire Legislature

(1) a motion to approve a bill proposing to amend the Montana Constitution (two-thirds of the entire Legislature).

H50-160. Reconsideration. (1) Any representative may, within 1 legislative day of a vote, move to reconsider the House vote on any matter still within the control of the House.

(2) A motion for reconsideration, unless tabled or replaced by a substitute motion, must be disposed of when made.

(3) When a motion for reconsideration fails, the question is finally settled. A motion for reconsideration may not be renewed or reconsidered.

(4) A motion to recall legislation from the Senate constitutes a motion to reconsider and is subject to the same rules.

(5) A motion for reconsideration is not in order on a vote to postpone to a day certain or to table legislation.

(6) There may be only one reconsideration vote on a specific issue on a legislative day.

H50-170. Renewing procedural motions. The House may renew a procedural motion if further House business has intervened.

H50-180. Tabling. (1) Under Order of Business No. 9, a representative may move to table any question, motion, or legislation before the House except the question of a quorum or a call of the House. The motion is nondebatable and may not be amended.

(2) When a matter has been tabled, a representative may move to take it from the table under Order of Business No. 9 on any legislative day.

H50-190. Voting. (1) The representatives shall vote to decide any motion or question properly before the House. Each representative has one vote.

(2) The House may, without objection, use a voice vote on procedural motions that are not required to be recorded in the journal. If a representative rises and objects, the House shall record the vote.

(3) The House shall record the vote on all substantive questions. If the voting system is inoperable, the Chief Clerk shall record the representatives' votes by other means.

(4) A member who is present shall vote unless the member has disclosed a conflict of interest to the House.

H50-200. Changing a vote. (1) A representative may move to change the representative's vote within 1 legislative day of the vote. The motion is nondebatable. The motion must be made on Order of Business No. 9, motions. All of the members present and voting are required to consent to the change in order for it to be effective.

(2) The representative making the motion shall first specify the bill number, the question, and the original vote tally. A vote may not be changed if it would affect the outcome of legislation.

(3) A vote change must be entered into the journal as a notation that the member's vote was changed. The original printed vote will not be reprinted to reflect the change.

(4) An error caused by a malfunction of the voting system may be corrected without a vote.

H50-210. Absentee votes. (1) An excused representative may file an absentee vote authorization form to vote during the excused absence on any vote for which absentee voting is allowed.

(2) An excused representative shall sign an absentee vote authorization form that specifies the motion and the desired vote.

(3) The absentee vote authorization form must be handed in at the rostrum by the party whip or designated representative before voting on the motion has commenced.

(4) The absentee vote authorization may be revoked before the vote by the member who signed the authorization.

H50-220. Recess. The House may stand at ease or recess under any order of business by order of the Speaker or a majority vote. The recess may be ended at the call of the chair or at a time specified.

H50-230. Adjournment for a legislative day. (1) A representative may move that the House adjourn for that legislative day. The motion is nondebatable and may be made under any order of business except Order of Business No. 7.

(2) A motion to adjourn for a legislative day must specify a date and time for the House to convene on the subsequent legislative day.

H50-240. Adjournment sine die. A representative may move that the House adjourn for the session. The motion is nondebatable and may be made under any order of business except Order of Business No. 7.

CHAPTER 6

Motions

H60-10. Proposal for consideration. (1) Every question presented to the House or a committee must be submitted as a definite proposition.

(2) A representative has the right to understand any question before the House and, under the authority of the presiding officer, may ask questions to exercise this right.

H60-20. Nondebatable motions. The following motions, in addition to any other motion specifically designated, must be decided without debate:

- (1) to adjourn;
- (2) for a call of the House;
- (3) to recess or rise;
- (4) for parliamentary inquiry;
- (5) to table or to take from the table;
- (6) to call for the previous question or for cloture;
- (7) to amend a nondebatable motion;
- (8) to divide a question;
- (9) to postpone consideration to a day certain;
- (10) to suspend the rules; and
- (11) all incidental motions, such as motions relating to voting or of a general procedural nature.

H60-30. Motions allowed during debate. (1) When a question is under debate, only the following motions are in order. The motions have precedence in the following order:

- (a) to adjourn;
- (b) for a call of the House;
- (c) to recess or rise;
- (d) for a question of privilege;
- (e) to table or take from the table;
- (f) to call for the previous question or cloture;
- (g) to postpone consideration to a day certain;
- (h) to refer or rerefer; and

(i) to propose amendments.

(2) This section does not allow a motion that would not otherwise be allowed under a particular order of business.

(3) Only one substitute motion is in order at any time.

H60-40. Motions to adjourn or recess. (1) A motion to adjourn or recess is always in order, except:

(a) when the House is voting on another motion;

(b) when the previous question has been ordered and before the final vote;

(c) when a member entitled to the floor has not yielded for that purpose; or

(d) when business has not been transacted after the defeat of a motion to adjourn or recess.

(2) The vote by which a motion to adjourn or recess is carried or fails is not subject to a motion to reconsider.

H60-50. Motion to table. (1) A motion to table, if carried, has the effect of postponing action on the proposition to which it was applied until superseded by a motion to take from the table.

(2) The vote by which a motion to table is carried or fails cannot be reconsidered.

(3) A motion to table is not in order after the previous question has been ordered.

H60-60. Motion to postpone. A motion to postpone to a day certain may be amended and is debatable within narrow limits. The merits of the proposition that is the subject of the motion to postpone may not be debated.

H60-70. Motion to refer. When a motion is made to refer a subject to a standing committee or select committee, the question on the referral to a standing committee must be put first.

H60-80. Terms of debate on motion to refer or rerefer. (1) A motion to refer or rerefer is debatable within narrow limits. The merits of the proposition that is the subject of the motion may not be debated.

(2) A motion to refer or rerefer with instructions is fully debatable.

H60-100. Moving the previous question after a motion to table. (1) If a motion to table is made directly to a main motion, a motion for the previous question is not in order.

(2) If an amendment to a main motion is pending and a motion to table is made, the previous question may be called on the main motion, the pending amendment, and the motion to table the amendment.

H60-110. Standard motions. The following are standard motions:

(1) moving House bills or resolutions on second reading, "Mister/Madam Chairman, I move that when this committee does rise and report after having under consideration House Bill ___, that it recommend the same (do pass)/(do pass as amended)/(do not pass)."

(2) moving Senate bills and Senate amendments to House bills, "Mister/Madam Chairman, I move that when this committee does rise and report after having under consideration Senate Bill ___/Senate amendments to House Bill ___, that it recommend the same (be concurred in)/(be not concurred in)."

(3) Committee of the Whole floor amendments, "Mister/Madam Chairman, I move that House Bill ___/Senate Bill ___ be amended and request that the amendment be posted and deemed read."

(4) introducing visitors, "Mister/Madam Speaker/Chairman, I request that we be off the record and out of the journal."

(5) changing a vote, "Mister Speaker, I would like my vote changed on House Bill ___/Senate Bill ___ from (yes/no) to (yes/no). The question on the bill was () with a vote tally of ___ for and ___ against."

(6) question another representative, "Mister/Madam Speaker/Chairman, would Representative ___ yield to a question?"

CHAPTER 7

Rules

H70-10. House rules. (1) The House may adopt, through a House resolution passed by a majority of its members, rules to govern its proceedings.

(2) After adoption of the House rules, two-thirds of the representatives voting must vote in favor of the question to amend the rules.

(3) The Speaker shall refer to the House Rules Committee all resolutions for House rules.

(4) The House Rules Committee shall report all resolutions for House rules within 1 legislative day of referral.

H70-20. Tenure of rules. Rules adopted by the House remain in effect until removed by House resolution or until a new House is elected and takes office.

H70-30. Suspension of rules. The House may suspend a House rule on a motion approved by not less than two-thirds of the members voting.

H70-40. Supplementary rules. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure (2000) governs House proceedings in all cases not covered by House rules.

H70-50. Interpreting rules. The Speaker shall interpret all questions on House rules, subject to appeal by any 15 representatives to the House Rules Committee. Unless the delay would cause legislation to fail to meet a scheduled deadline, the House Rules Committee may consider and report on the appeal on the next legislative day. The decision of the House Rules Committee may be appealed to the House by any representative.

H70-60. Joint rules superseded. A House rule, insofar as it relates to the internal proceedings of the House, supersedes a joint rule.



INDEX TO RULES

A

Adjournment, 10-40

- call of the house lifted by, H50-30, H50-40
- day to day, S60-30
- floor admittance, S20-60
- legislative day, for, H50-230
- lobbying limitations, H20-30
- motion to adjourn, See **Motions**
- quorum, without, H50-20
- sine die, H50-240

Administrative Rules—legislation requesting or advising adoption, amendment, or repeal, 40-50, 40-60

- transmittal, 40-200

Agenda, See also Calendar; Consent calendar

- change order of placement on, motion to, H40-160
- second and third readings, S40-60, H10-20
 - add legislation, motion to, H40-130, H50-150
 - amendment or addition to, H10-20, H40-130
 - consent calendar legislation, H40-110

Agriculture, Committee on, 30-70, H30-10

Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation—Committee on, 30-70, S30-20

Aides, See Legislative aides

Amendments

- agendas, H10-20, H40-130
- bill drafting manual, conformance, 10-120, H40-150
- clerical errors, correction, 10-120
- committee of the whole, 40-150, S50-130, H40-140, H40-150, H60-110
 - consideration, S50-120, H40-150
 - governor's recommendations for amendments, applicability, 40-230
- committees, by, 10-120, 40-120, 40-140, 40-150, S30-60, S30-130, H30-50, H40-100
- conference committees, 30-30, 40-170, H40-220
- constitutional, See **Constitution, Montana—amendments; Constitution, United States—amendments**
 - engrossed bills, inclusion, 40-150
 - existing statutes, 10-130, 40-80, 40-160
 - fiscal note requirements, 40-100
 - general appropriations bill, H40-180

- governor's recommendations, 40-230, H40-250
- journal entry, S10-130, S50-130
- motions for, See **Motions**
- previous question, call for—effect, S50-80
- prohibited when, 40-170, S40-40, H50-20
- purpose of bill, change by—prohibited, 40-90
- question the lack of quorum, prohibited, H50-20
- recede from, second house requested to, H40-220
- recording of text of proposed amendments, 10-150
- rejection, 40-170, S50-130, H40-150, H40-220, H40-250
- revenue estimation resolutions, 40-200
- rules
 - house, 60-10, H40-20, H50-150, H70-10
 - joint, 40-60, 60-10, S40-10
 - senate, 60-10, S40-10, S60-10, S-Appendix A
- second house, by, 40-150, 40-170, S40-50, S50-210, H40-200, H40-220, H60-110
- second reading
 - incorporation into printed copy, 40-140
 - second house amendments, 40-150, S50-210
- segregated legislation, H40-140
- striking out all material following enacting clause, amendment by, 40-120
- striking out and inserting words, amendment by, 10-130
 - enrolling procedure, 40-160
 - errors, correction, 10-120
- substitute bills as, 40-120
- third reading of bills
 - amendments prohibited, S40-40, H40-200
 - second house amendments, 40-150, 40-170, S40-50, S50-210, H40-200, H40-220
- transmittal, 40-200, 40-230, 60-10
- votes on, 40-170, S50-130, H40-220

Amendments coordinator, responsibilities, 10-120, H40-150

Appeals

- call of member to order, H20-90, H50-80
- committee chairman's decisions on questions or order, H30-20
- dilatory motions or questions, decision concerning, H20-50
- order and privilege, questions of, H20-20
- order, questions of, S20-10
- parliamentary inquiries, responses to—no appeal, H20-20

presiding officers

decision of, S50-60, H60-20

rules, interpretation of, H50-150

ruling by, S-Appendix A, H50-150

previous question, call for—effect, S50-80

recognition of member to speak—decision concerning, no appeal, H20-10, H20-20

rules, committee on—decisions by, H70-50

rules, interpretation, H50-150, H70-50

Appropriation bills

amendments

general appropriations bill, to, H40-180

transmittal, 40-200

committee consideration, 30-50

consent calendar, exception, H40-110

fiscal notes, nonapplicability, 40-100

general appropriation act, bills implementing provisions

drafting request deadline, 40-50

transmittal, 40-200

general appropriations act, reduction in specific

appropriation for bill reducing revenue, 40-180

general appropriations bill—debate, questions, and

amendment, H40-180

introduction, 40-20, 40-50

senate, prohibited in, S40-10

line item veto, 40-210

origin, house of, 40-20

transmittal, 40-200

Appropriation of public funds for public purpose, statutes for—effective date, 40-30

Appropriation required for bills requesting interim studies, 40-65

Appropriations, Committee on, H30-10

appropriation bills, consideration, 30-50

chair, 30-50, H40-180

legislature, appropriation bills for

operation—introduction, 40-20

general appropriations bill, debate—special provisions, H40-180

interim committees, selection, 30-70

minutes, copies—disposition, H10-70

subcommittees, H10-70, H40-180

Arrest of members, S50-200

Attendance of members compelled, S50-10, S50-200, S60-30, H50-10, H50-20, H50-30

B

Bills, See specific subject entries in this index

Bills and Journal, Committee on, S30-20

Blue bills, 40-150

Budget Director, fiscal note requirements, 40-100

Budgets, S10-80, H10-50

Business

committee, quorum may transact, H30-30

obstruction, dilatory motions or questions, H20-50

order of, See **Order of business**

pass business in committee of the whole, S50-60

pass to a new order of, S50-20

quorum, without—conduct prohibited, H40-160, H50-20

revert to a new order of, S50-20

suspended during

call of the house, H50-30, H50-40

call of the senate, S50-200

unfinished, S50-20, H20-60

Business and Labor, Committees on, 30-70, S30-20, H30-10

Business and Labor Interim Committee, 30-70

C

Calendar, See also **Agenda**; **Consent calendar**

approval, S10-50, S10-100

communications, inclusion, S20-50

conference committee reports, S50-110

third reading, 40-150

Called to order, members, S20-40, H20-90, H50-80

Call of the House

committee meetings during house session, members
subject to, H30-40

dilatory motions, nonapplicability, H20-50

excused absence not leave with cause when, H50-10

leave with cause, H50-40, H50-50

lifted when, H50-30, H50-40

motion to lift, H50-150

motions, See **Motions**

quorum

with, H50-40, H50-150

without, H40-160, H50-30

remove, motion to, H50-30, H50-40

sergeant-at-arms, duty, H10-80
table, motion to—prohibited, H50-180

Call of the Senate, S50-200

committee reports not allowed, S30-60
lift, motion to, S-Appendix A
motions, See **Motions**
previous question ordered, call not in order, S50-80
quorum
 order for, S50-200
 with, S-Appendix A
remove the call, motion to, S50-200

Caucuses, nomination of officers, S10-70, H10-10

Censure, See Discipline of

Chaplains, S50-20, H10-60, H20-60

Chief Clerk of the House, H10-70

appointment, H10-60
clerical corrections, notification and objection, 10-120
committees, responsibilities, H10-60, H10-70, H30-10,
 H30-20
harassment violations reported to, 10-85
introduction, legislation submitted for, 40-40, H40-30,
 H40-40, H40-50
journal, responsibilities, H10-70, H10-110
messages from other house or elected officials, H40-40
resolutions, responsibilities, 40-60, H10-70, H40-20
rules, amendments to—responsibility, 60-10
rules, committee on—minutes and reports,
 responsibility, 60-10
secretaries, supervision, H10-60
sergeant-at-arms, direction, H10-80
sponsor forms filed with, H40-30
transmittal of legislation or other matters, receipt for,
 40-190, H40-40, H40-50
votes, recording, H50-190

**Children, Families, Health, and Human Services
Interim Committee, 30-70**

**Clerk of the Supreme Court, signed copies of enrolled
bills filed with, 40-160**

**Coal severance tax trust fund, motion to approve bill to
appropriate principal, S-Appendix A, H50-150**

Code Commissioner bills, 40-40

Color of legislation

amendments by second house, bills including, 40-150
engrossed, reference, and third reading bills, 40-150
fiscal notes, 40-110
introduced bills, 10-130
second reading bills, 40-140

Committee of the Whole, See also **Second reading of bills**

- amendments to legislation, 40-150, S50-130, H40-140, H40-150, H60-110
 - consideration, S50-120, H40-150
 - governor's recommendations for, applicability, 40-230
- call of the house prohibited, H40-160, H50-40
- chair
 - appointment, S50-120
 - order in proceedings, S10-110
 - voting methods, S50-160
- conference committee reports, S50-110
- debate, H40-140
 - limitations, H40-170
- disorder, reporting, S50-150
- formation and functions, S50-120, H40-140
- motions, See **Motions**
- pairing of votes prohibited, S50-190
- pass business, motion to, S50-60
- quorum, failure to have, H40-160
- recommendations by, H40-140
- reports, 40-150, S50-120, H40-20, H40-140
- resolutions, house—final passage, determination, H40-20
- second reading, See **Second reading of bills**
- segregated legislation, H40-140
- statement of intent, See **Statement of intent**
- subcommittees, appointment prohibited, S50-150
- votes, recording and public record, 10-150, H10-120

Committees, Committee on—composition, election, and appointment of committees, S30-10**Committees, generally**, 30-10—30-60, S30-10—S30-140, H30-10—H30-60, See also specific committee

- absentee votes, authorization, S30-70
- amendments to legislation, by, 10-120, 40-120, 40-140, 40-150, S30-60, S30-130, H30-50, H40-100
- appointments to, S30-10, H10-20
- chair/chairman
 - duties, S30-50, H30-20, H30-40, H30-50, H30-60
 - governor's nominations for appointments, S70-30
 - hearing notices, dissemination, S30-90
 - introduction of committee legislation, S30-130
 - joint committees, 30-10, 30-50
 - secretaries of committees, authority, S10-90, H10-60
 - sponsor of bill, principal, 10-120, S30-130
- consolidation of bills, H30-50
- cosponsors, adding to legislation, H40-30
- drafting requests, 40-40, 40-50, H30-50

- executive action, S30-50, S70-30
- fiscal note requirements, 40-100
- floor leaders as ex officio and/or nonvoting members, S30-40, H30-30
- general appropriation act provisions, bills to implement, 40-50
- governor's nominations for appointments, S70-20, S70-30
- hearings, See **Hearings**
- interim committees, 30-70, 40-40
- introduction of legislation by, 40-40, 40-50, S30-130, H30-50
- joint committees
 - appointments to, S30-10
 - appropriation bills, consideration, 30-50
 - chair of committee, 30-10, 30-50
 - requests for legislation, 40-40, 40-130, 40-140
 - voting in, 30-20
- meetings, H30-20, H30-40, H30-50
 - announcement, order of business, S50-20, H20-60
 - notice requirements, H30-40
 - quorum, H30-30
- membership, change—notice, S30-10
- minutes and exhibits, S10-90, H30-20, H30-40
 - authentication, S30-50
 - chief clerk of the house, duties, H10-70
 - contents, S30-50, H30-40
 - distribution at close of session, S30-50
 - votes, entry, 10-150
 - votes in absentia, authorization noted, S30-70
- motions offered in, H30-50
- presiding officer, chair as, S30-50
- privileges of committee members, H30-50
- procedures, H30-50
- questions, submission as definite proposition, H60-10
- quorum, S30-40, H30-30
- recommendation requirements, H30-50
- reconsideration of previous action, S30-120, H30-50
- records, H30-60
- referral of legislation to committee
 - consent to take up, H30-50
 - first reading, prior to, H40-40, H40-50
 - fiscal note, sponsor's, 40-110
 - governor's nominations for appointment, S70-20
 - motion for, S50-50, H50-110, H60-30, H60-70
 - preintroduced legislation, S40-20
 - president of the senate, by, S10-50, S50-210
 - required, S30-80, H40-70
 - rereferral, H30-50, H40-80

- resolutions, house, H40-20
- second house, by, S50-210, H40-40, H40-50, H40-70
- speaker of the house, by, H40-70
- removal of members from, H10-20
- reports, See **Reports of committees**
- rerefer, motion to, H40-80, H50-150, H60-30
- rereferral of legislation to, S30-80, H30-50, H40-80, H40-220
- revenue bills, drafting request deadline, 40-50
- rooms, S30-50, H30-60
- secretaries, S10-90, H10-60, H30-20, H30-60
- select committees, See **Select committees**
- speaker of the house as ex officio, nonvoting member, H30-30
- special committees, 40-40, 40-130, 40-140, S30-10
- sponsors of bills, committees as, 10-120, S30-130
- standing committees, See **Standing committees**
- subcommittees, See **Subcommittees**
- substitute bills, recommendation, 40-120
- supervision of work, S30-50
- tabling of measures, H30-50
- testimony, S30-50, H20-70, H30-40, H30-60
- votes
 - in absentia, authorization, S30-70
 - members, privilege, H30-50
 - pairing prohibited, S30-70
 - recording and public record, 10-150, H10-120, H30-50
 - requests for drafting or introduction of legislation, requirement, S30-130, H30-50
 - withdraw legislation from, H30-50
 - motion to, H40-90, H50-150
 - "witness form", H30-60

Communications and petitions, S20-50

- order of business, S50-20, H20-60

Compensation

- employees, 10-110, 40-60, S40-10
- preparation and certification of payroll, 10-100
- signing of payrolls, 10-100, S10-50, H10-20
- unexcused absence, effect, S50-200

Conduct of members

- committee of the whole, discipline prohibited, S50-150
- conflict of interest, disclosure, 10-60
- questions of order and privilege, H20-20
- questions of privilege, S20-20
- speaker of the house, authority, H10-20

Conference committees, 30-30

- appointment, 30-30, S30-10, S50-210
- dissolving, H40-230
- free conference committees, 30-30, 40-230
- hearings, notice requirements, S30-90
- reports, 30-30, 30-40, 40-230, S30-60, S50-110, H40-230
- requests for, 30-30, 40-170, 40-230, S50-210, H40-220
- voting in, 30-20

Conflict of interest, disclosure, 10-60, H50-190**Consent calendar, H40-110**

- committee recommendation for placement on, H30-50, H40-110

Consolidation of bills, H30-50**Constitution, Montana—amendments**

- governor, veto or signature not required, 40-10, 40-210
- motion to approve bill proposing, S-Appendix A, H50-150
- proposal, 40-10
- vote requirements, 10-140, S40-50

Constitution, United States—amendments

- governor's signature not required, 40-210
- resolutions to ratify or propose, 40-60

Copies of bills, number required

- enrolling, 40-160
- introduced bills, 10-130, 40-40, S40-20, H40-40
- original bills, 40-40

Corrections

- clerical, 10-120, 40-160
- journal errors, 10-160, S10-130, H10-110
- reference bills, 30-40
- vote errors caused by malfunction of voting system, H50-200

Cosponsors, 40-40, S40-30, H30-50, H40-30, See also Sponsors, bill**Cover of bills, 10-130, 40-40**

D

Day, legislative, See Legislative day**Deadlines, See also Time**

- appropriation act, general—bills implementing provisions
 - drafting requests, 40-50
 - transmittal, 40-200

- appropriation bills and bills implementing provisions of
 - general appropriation bills, transmittal, 40-200
- clerical corrections, filing of objections, 10-120
- committee legislation, drafting requests, 40-50
- drafting requests, 40-40, 40-50
- engrossing, 10-120, H40-190
- enrolled legislation, transmittal, 40-160
- enrolling, 10-120, H40-240
- fiscal notes, 40-100
 - sponsor's fiscal note, 40-110
- governor
 - enrolled bills, transmittal to, 40-160
 - signing or veto of bills, 40-210
- introduction of legislation, 40-50, H40-10
- preintroduction of legislation, 40-40
- resolutions
 - drafting requests, 40-40, 40-50
 - introduction, 40-50, H40-10
 - transmittal of specific resolutions or amendments to, 40-200
- revenue bills
 - drafting requests, 40-50
 - transmittal of bills or amendments, 40-200
- revenue estimation, joint resolutions for—transmittal of resolutions or amendments to, 40-200
- transmittal, 40-200
 - committee hearing notice requirements, applicability, S30-90
 - governor, enrolled bills to, 40-160
 - introduction of legislation prior to, H40-10

Debate, See also Speaking limitations

- adverse committee reports, H40-100
- asking questions of members in, H50-90
- called to order, senator having been, S20-40
- close, to, S50-30, S50-60, S50-80, H40-170, H50-70, H50-140
- cloture, motion to call for, H40-160, H40-170, H40-180, H50-80, H50-110, H50-150, H60-20, H60-30
- committee members, H30-50
- committee of the whole, H40-140
 - limitations, H40-170
- committee recommendation, bills without—second reading, H30-50
- committee reports, on, S30-60
- conference committee reports, H40-230
- consent calendar consideration, prohibited, H40-110
- end, motion to, H40-170, H50-140
- first reading, not in order, H40-50

general appropriations bill, H40-180
 governor
 amendments, recommendations for, H40-250
 nominations for appointments, resolutions
 for—motions to approve or disapprove, S70-30
 house amendments to senate legislation, S50-210
 language excepted to, recording, S20-40
 limits on, S50-30, S50-60, S50-80, H40-170, H40-180,
 H50-70, H60-20
 motions, See **Motions**
 postpone to a day certain, motion to—subject of, not
 debatable, H60-60
 predetermined amount of time and number of speakers,
 allocation, H40-170
 previous question, call for or adoption of motion
 for—debate closed, S50-80, H50-140
 question debatable on which there has been no debate,
 debate when previous question ordered for, S50-80
 questions, speaking limitation, S50-30, H40-170, H50-70
 refer or rerefer, motions to—subject of, not debatable,
 H60-60
 rules, senate—motion to amend or adopt, not required,
 S60-10
 senate amendments to house legislation, H40-220
 speak more than once, H50-70, H50-150
 speak more than twice, S50-30
 third reading, on—prohibited, H40-200
 words spoken, member called to order for, S20-40

Decorum, S20-10—S20-70, H20-10—H20-90

committee meetings, H30-40
 employees, complaints concerning, 10-80, S10-80
 president of the senate, authority, S10-50
 presiding officer's discretion on issues, 10-50
 speaker of the house, authority, H10-20

Discipline of

employees, 10-80, 10-85, S10-80, H20-70
 harassment offenders, 10-85
 house members, H20-90
 senate members, S50-150

Disorderly conduct, S10-50, S50-150, H10-20, H30-60

Disorderly words used in debate, S20-40

Disturbance of proceedings, S10-50, S50-150, H10-20,
 H30-60

Door keeper, supervision, H10-80

Drafting of legislation

- appropriation bills, 40-50
- fiscal note recommendations, 40-100
- legislator drafts, 40-40
- requests
 - agency requests, 40-40
 - cancellation, 40-40
 - committee requests, 40-40, 40-50, H30-50
 - deadlines, 40-40, 40-50
 - governor's nominations for appointments, S70-30
 - limitation, exceptions, and prioritization, 40-40, S70-30
- resolutions, 40-40, 40-50, H40-20
- revenue bills, 40-50
- sponsor required, 10-130, See **Sponsors, bill**

Duplicate bills, introduction prohibited when, 40-70

E

Education and Cultural Resources, Committee on, 30-70, S30-20

Education, Committee on, 30-70, H30-10

Education Interim Committee, 30-70

Effective dates of legislation, 40-30

Employees

- appointment, S10-90, H10-60
- compensation, 10-110, 40-60, S40-10
- complaints involving, 10-80, S10-80
- dismissal, suspension, and/or retention, 10-80, S10-80, H20-70
- engrossing and enrolling staff, 10-120
- floor admittance, S20-60, H20-40
- harassment prohibited, 10-85
- interim status, S10-20
- joint employees, 10-80
- lobbying prohibited, H20-70
- personnel files, 10-100
- recommendation for employment, S10-90, H10-60
- supervision, S10-50, S10-100, S10-110, H10-20, H10-70
- telephone use, 10-70
- term of office, S10-20
- terms of employment, 40-60, S40-10
- testimony by, H20-70

Energy and Telecommunications, Committee on, 30-70, S30-20

Engrossing, 40-150

- deadlines, 10-120, H40-190
- staff, hiring and duties, 10-120
- third reading following, S50-170, H40-190, H40-200

Enrolled legislation

- signing, 40-160, S10-50, H10-20, H40-240
- transmittal, 40-160

Enrolling, 40-160, H40-240

- conference committee reports, clerical instructions, 30-40
- deadlines, 10-120, H40-240
- staff, hiring and duties, 10-120

Equipment, S10-80, S10-110, H10-50**Errors**

- clerical, correction, 10-120
- engrossing, 40-150
- enrolling, 40-160, H40-240
- fiscal notes, technical or mechanical defects of bill noted, 40-100
- journals, correction, 10-160, S10-130, H10-110
- vote, caused by malfunction of voting system—correction, H50-200

Ethics, Committees on, S30-20, S30-140, H30-10**Excused absence of members**

- absentee votes, H50-210
- attendance required unless, S50-10, H50-10
- call of the house with a quorum, H50-40
- committee meetings during house session, H30-40
- pairing of votes, S50-190
- unexcused absence, penalty, S50-200
- voting, from, S50-160, S50-190

Expenditures, S10-80, H10-30, H10-50

F

Federal Relations, Energy, and

Telecommunications—Committee on, 30-70, H30-10

Final action on a bill, 40-180**Final passage, See Passage****Final rejection of legislation, 40-70, 40-180, S50-50****Finance, Committee on, S30-20**

- appropriation bills, consideration, 30-50
- chair, 30-50
- interim committees, selection, 30-70

long-range planning, select committee on—voting,
S30-30
minutes, S30-50

Fire marshal, posting of occupancy limitations, H30-60

First reading of bills, H40-40, H40-50

governor's nominations for appointments, S70-20
order of business, S50-20, H20-60

Fiscal notes, 40-65, 40-100, 40-110, H30-50

Fish and Game, Committee on, S30-20

Fish, Wildlife, and Parks—Committee on, H30-10

Floor action, S50-10—S50-210, H50-10—H50-240

Floor admittance, S10-50, S20-60, H10-80, H20-30,
H20-40

Floor leaders, See **Majority floor leaders**; **Minority floor leaders**

Free conference committees, 30-30, 40-230

G

Galleries, clearance and order in, S10-50, H10-20, H10-80

Governor

amendments to legislation, recommendations, 40-230,
H40-250

constitutional amendments, veto or signature not
required, 40-10, 40-210

enrolled bills, delivery to and receipt, 40-160

line item veto, 40-210

messages from

journal entry, S10-130, H10-110

order of business, S50-20, S70-20, H20-60

veto messages, 40-210, 40-220

nominations for appointments, S70-10

committee process, S70-30

hearings and notice requirements, S30-90, S70-30

introduction and first reading, 40-50, S70-20

resolutions for, 40-50, S40-10, S70-30

resolutions, approval and signature not required, 40-60,
40-210

signing of bills and exceptions, 40-210

veto of bills, 40-210, 40-220, H40-260

constitutional amendments not subject to, 40-10,
40-210

failure to override does not constitute final rejection,
40-70

motion to override, vote requirement, 40-220,
S-Appendix A, H40-260, H50-150

H

Harassment prohibited, 10-85

Hearings

- committees, S30-80, S50-210, H30-40, H40-220
 - news media, access, H30-60
 - notice requirements, S30-90, S70-30
 - scheduling, S30-50
 - testimony, H30-60
- conference committees, notice requirements, S30-90
- governor's nominations for appointments, S30-90, S70-30
- news media, access, 10-50, H30-60

Highway revenue, motion to approve bill to appropriate for purposes other than therein described, S-Appendix A, H50-150

Highways and Transportation, Committee on, 30-70, S30-20

Historical Society, copies of minutes filed with, 10-150, S30-50, H10-70

Human Services, Committee on, 30-70, H30-10

I

Identical bills, introduction prohibited when, 40-70

Intent, statement of, See Statement of intent

Interim

- committees, 30-70, 40-40
- employees, status, S10-20
- future sessions, preparation for, S10-80, H10-50
- studies
 - appropriation required for bills requesting, 40-65
 - request for, 40-50, 40-60, 40-65, S40-10
 - resolutions for, 40-50, 40-60, 40-200

Internet access, 10-70

Interns, See Legislative interns

Introduction of and introduced legislation, 40-40

- agency bills, 40-40
- appropriation bills, 40-20, 40-50, S40-10
- "by request of the....." phrase may not be added, H40-40
- color of paper, 10-130
- committee legislation, 40-40, S30-130, H30-50
- deadlines, 40-50, H40-10
- distribution, 10-130
- duplicate bills, prohibited when, 40-70

endorsement with member's name, 40-40, H40-40
fiscal note requirements, 40-100
governor's nominations for appointments, 40-50, S70-20
interim study resolutions, 40-50
jointly sponsored legislation, 40-40, H40-30
journal entry, S10-130, H10-110
notice, public, S40-20, H40-50
numbering, 40-40, S40-20, H40-40
other house, legislation from—what constitutes, H40-40
preintroduction, 40-40, S40-20, H40-40
printing, 10-130, S40-20
referral to committee, See **Committees, generally**
resolutions, 40-50, S40-10, S40-20, H40-10, H40-20
review prior to, 40-40
senate, types allowed, S40-10
sponsors, See **Sponsors, bill**
title page, additional, 10-130
withdrawn, may not be, 10-130

J

Joint committees, See **Committees, generally**

Joint resolutions, See **Resolutions**

Joint rules, See **Rules**

Joint sponsors, 40-40, H40-30, See also **Sponsors, bill**

Journals, 10-160, 10-170, S10-130, H10-110

amendments to legislation, entry, S10-130, S50-130
committee reports, entry, S10-130, S30-100, H10-110
enrolled bills, entries, 40-160
report on, S50-20
roll call votes, entry, 10-150, S10-130, H10-110, H40-110
secretary of state, delivery to, H10-70
signing, 10-170, S10-50, H10-20, H10-110
sponsors, bill—additional, entry, S40-30
supervision, H10-70
vote, motion to spread on the journal, H50-150
votes, entry, 10-140, 10-150, S10-130, S50-130, H10-110,
H40-110, H50-190, H50-200

Judiciary, Committees on, 30-70, S30-20, H30-10

L

Law, Justice, and Indian Affairs Interim Committee,
30-70

Law Library, State—committee and subcommittee
minutes and exhibits, copy to, S30-50, H10-70

Laws, See Statutes

Leadership, staff recommended by, S10-90, See **Majority floor leaders; Minority floor leaders; President of the Senate; President Pro Tempore of the Senate; Presiding officers; Speaker of the House; Speaker Pro Tempore of the House**

Leave with cause

call of the house, during, H50-40, H50-50
excused absence is not, H50-10

Legislation generally, 40-10—40-230, S40-10—S40-60, H40-10—H40-260

Legislative Administration, Committees on, S10-80, S30-20, H10-50, H30-10

employees, responsibilities, S10-80, S10-90, H10-20, H10-60, H20-70
joint committee, H10-50
legislative aides or interns, privileges withdrawn when, H20-70
president of the senate, advice and counsel to, S10-50
speaker of the house, advice and counsel to, H10-20

Legislative agencies, duties delegated to, H10-50

Legislative aides, S10-120, H10-90

lobbying prohibited, H20-70
telephone use, 10-70
testimony by, H20-70

Legislative day, 10-20, H10-130

adjournment for, H50-230
adverse committee reports, consideration, H40-100
agenda
 amendment or addition to, H10-20, H40-130
 second and third readings, arrangement or amendment, H10-20
calendar, approval, S10-50
conference committee reports, consideration, S50-110, H40-230
consent calendar legislation, posting, H40-110
engrossed legislation, third reading, H40-190
enrolled legislation
 journal entry, 40-160
 signing or certification, 40-160, H40-240
final day
 engrossed legislation, third reading, H40-190
 reading of legislation, S40-40, H40-60
 report from committee and consideration on second reading, time for, H40-140
fiscal notes, review by chief sponsor, 40-100

governor

- amendments, recommendations for—consideration, H40-250
- nominations for appointments, resolutions for—consideration, S70-30
- veto by, motion to override, H40-260
- introduction of legislation, requirements, 40-50, H40-10
- opening, H20-60
- president of the senate
 - absence for 2 or more days, effect, S10-60
 - to take chair when, S10-50
- reading of legislation, one per day and exception, S40-40, H40-60
- reconsideration vote on specific issue, one per day, H50-160
- reconsider, motion to, S50-90, H50-160
- rules, house—committee report
 - on appeals from interpretation, H70-50
 - on resolutions for, H70-10
- second reading consideration, 24 hour rule, H40-140
- take from the table, motion to, H50-180
- third reading, 40-150
 - reconsider, motion to—further action, S50-90
- transmittal of bills and resolutions, 40-200
- vote
 - motion to change, H50-200
 - motion to reconsider, H50-160

Legislative Fiscal Analyst, appropriation committee and subcommittee minutes—copy to, S30-50, H10-70

Legislative interns, 10-90, H10-100

- lobbying prohibited, H20-70
- telephone use and internet access, 10-70
- testimony by, H20-70

Legislative Services Division, 10-100

- committee and subcommittee minutes and exhibits, S30-50, H10-70
- drafting requests—limitations, procedures, deadlines, and prioritization, 40-40, 40-50
- engrossing and enrolling staff, hiring, 10-120
- enrolled bills, signed copies with chapter numbers filed with, 40-160
- fiscal notes, responsibilities, 40-100, 40-110
- journal, responsibilities, 10-160, 10-170, S10-130, H10-110
- preintroduction of legislation, responsibilities, 40-40, S40-20
- purchase orders and requisitions forwarded to, S10-80

rules

- amendments, copies of motions and resolutions to division, 60-10
- codification, publication, and distribution, 60-30
- rules, committees on—minutes and reports, copies to, 60-10
- senate, types of legislation allowed, S40-10
- sponsors, bill—additional, responsibilities, 40-40, S40-30

Lobbies, clearance and order in, S10-50, H10-20, H10-80

Lobbying

- employees, interns, and aides—by, prohibited, H20-70
- harassment prohibited, 10-85
- limitations, H20-30
- rules, enforcement, S10-110

Local government, bills having fiscal impact—fiscal note requirements, 40-100

Local Government, Committees on, 30-70, S30-20, H30-10

Long-Range Planning, Select Committee on, S30-30

M

Majority floor leaders, H10-10

- call of member to order, H20-90
- committee appointments, advice, S30-10
- committee of the whole amendments, H40-150
- committees, ex officio and/or nonvoting member, S30-40, H30-30
- debate, predetermined amount of time and number of speakers—allocation, H40-170
- secretaries, S10-90, H10-60

Majority whips, S10-90, H10-10, H50-210

Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure (2000), use, 60-20, S60-20, H70-40

Meetings, See also **Sessions**

- appropriation bills, joint committee for consideration, 30-50
- committee, H30-20, H30-40, H30-50
 - announcement, S50-20, H20-60
 - notice requirements, H30-40
 - quorum, H30-30
- conference committees, 30-20, 30-30
- ethics committee, S30-140
- news media, access, 10-50, S20-60, H20-40
- place of, 10-40

rules, committees on, 30-20
time of, each house, 10-10

Messages from the governor

journal entry, S10-130, H10-110
order of business, S50-20, S70-20, H20-60
veto messages, 40-210, 40-220

Messages from the other house, S50-20, H20-60, H40-40

journal entry, S10-130, H10-110

Minority floor leaders, H10-10

call of member to order, H20-90
committee of the whole amendments, H40-150
committees
 appointments, advice, S30-10, H10-20
 chairmen, appointment or removal—consent, H30-10
 ex officio and/or nonvoting member, S30-40, H30-30
consent calendar, agreement for placement on, H40-110
debate, predetermined amount of time and number of
 speakers—allocation, H40-170
drafting requests, prioritization, 40-40
secretaries, S10-90, H10-60

Minority whips, S10-90, H10-10, H50-210**Minutes**

committees, 10-150, S10-90, S30-50, S30-70, H10-70,
 H30-20, H30-40
filing with historical society, 10-150, S30-50, H10-70
rules, committees on, 60-10
subcommittees, H10-70
votes, entry, 10-150

Motions

absentee votes, procedures, H50-210
adjourn, to
 in order when, S50-200, H50-30, H50-40, H60-40
 legislative day, for, H50-230
 nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 precedence, S50-50, S50-90, H50-110, H60-30
 sine die, H50-240
adverse committee reports
 to overturn, H50-150
 to reject, H40-100
agenda
 change order of placement on, H40-160
 second or third reading, to add legislation, H40-130,
 H50-150

- amendability of motions, H50-100
 - call of the house, for (no), H50-100
 - with a quorum (no), H50-40
 - without quorum (no), H50-30
 - cloture, to call for (yes), H40-160
 - limitation, S50-70, H50-100
 - main motion, H60-100
 - nondebatable, motion to amend—nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - number of amendments allowed, S50-70, H50-100
 - pass consideration, to (yes), H40-160
 - postpone to a day certain, H60-60
 - previous question, for (no), H50-100
 - reconsider, to (yes), H40-160
 - rise, rise and report, or rise and report progress and beg leave to sit again (yes), H40-160
 - subject different from that under consideration, motion on—prohibited, S50-50
 - table, to (no), H50-100, H50-180
 - take from the table, to (no), H50-100
 - withdrawal of motion prior to, S50-40, H50-120
- amend, to
 - committee of the whole, in order during, S50-140, H40-160, H60-110
 - general appropriations bill, H40-180
 - nondebatable, S50-60
 - precedence, S50-50, H50-110, H60-30
 - roll call vote, 10-150
 - rules, 60-10, S60-10, S-Appendix A, H50-150
- appeal of call of member to order, H20-90
- “be concurred in” or “be not concurred in”, failure on second reading—effect, H40-140
- call of the house
 - amendment prohibited, H50-30, H50-40, H50-100
 - for, H50-30, H50-40, H50-80, H50-110
 - lift, to, H50-150
 - nondebatable, H50-30, H50-40, H50-80, H60-20
 - precedence, H50-110, H60-30
 - remove, to, H50-30, H50-40
 - without a quorum, H40-160, H50-30
- call of the senate
 - for, S50-50, S50-60
 - lift, to, S-Appendix A
 - remove the call, to, S50-200

- cloture, to call for
 - committee of the whole, in order during, H40-160, H40-170
 - nondebatable, H50-80, H60-20
 - not in order when, H40-180
 - precedence, H50-110, H60-30
 - vote requirement, H40-170, H50-150
- coal severance tax trust fund, to approve bill to
 - appropriate principal, S-Appendix A, H50-150
- committee of the whole
 - “be concurred in” or “be not concurred in”, H40-140, H60-110
 - debatable, S50-140
 - “do pass”, “do pass as amended”, or “do not pass”, H40-140, H60-110
 - formation of committee by, S50-120
 - in order during, enumeration, S50-140, H40-160
 - pass business, to, S50-60
 - vote requirements, 10-150
- committees
 - minutes, entry, H30-40
 - offered in, H30-50
 - withdraw a bill from, motion to, H40-90, H50-150
- commit, to, S50-50
- concurrence, to recommend, 10-150, S50-140, H40-160
- conference committees, to dissolve, H40-230
- consent calendar, to place on, H40-110
- constitutional amendments, Montana—to approve bill
 - proposing, S-Appendix A, H50-150
- debatable, S50-140
 - postpone to day certain, limitations, H60-60
 - reconsider, motion to, S50-90
 - refer or rerefer, terms, H60-80
 - speaking limitation, H50-70
 - speak more than once, motion to, H50-150
- debate
 - limit, extend the limits of, or to close, S50-60, H60-20
 - motions during, S50-50, H60-30
 - of motions
 - general appropriations bill, to reopen a section, H40-180
 - second reading, S50-140
 - speaking limitation, S50-30, H40-170, H50-70
 - to end, H40-170, H50-140
- dilatory, H20-50
- divide a question, to
 - allowed when, S50-100
 - nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20

- “do pass” or “do not pass”, failure on second reading—effect, H40-140
- first reading, not in order, H40-50
- general appropriations bill, to reopen a section for amendment, H40-180
- governor
 - nominations for appointments, resolutions for—to approve or disapprove, S70-30
 - veto by, to override, 40-220, S-Appendix A, H40-260, H50-150
- highway revenue, to approve bill to appropriate for purposes other than therein described, S-Appendix A, H50-150
- incidental, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
- journal entry, S10-130, H10-110
- lay on the table, to
 - nondebatable, S50-60
 - precedence, S50-50
 - question of privilege not allowed when, H20-20
 - reconsider, motion to, S50-90
- main motion, S50-70, H60-100
- modifying motions, S50-70
- nonconcurrence, to recommend, 10-150, S50-140, H40-160
- nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - adjourn, to, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - legislative day, for, H50-230
 - sine die, H50-240
 - amend nondebatable motion, to, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - appeal of call of member to order, H20-90, H50-80
 - call of the house, H50-80, H60-20
 - with a quorum, H50-40
 - without a quorum, H50-30
 - call of the senate, S50-60
 - cloture, to call for, H40-160, H50-80, H60-20
 - debate—limit, extend the limits of, or to close, S50-60
 - divide a question, to, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - incidental motions, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - lay on the table, to, S50-60
 - parliamentary inquiry, for, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - pass business in committee of the whole, to, S50-60
 - pass consideration, to, H40-160
 - postpone consideration to a day certain, H50-80, H60-20
 - previous question, for, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - procedural motions, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - question of privilege not allowed when, H20-20

- recess, to, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
- reconsider, to, H40-160
- rise, rise and report, or rise and report progress and
beg leave to sit again—to, H40-160, H50-80,
H60-20
- rules, to suspend, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
- table, to, H50-80, H50-180, H60-20
- take from the table, to, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
- vote, to change, S50-60, H50-200
- nonpassage, to recommend, 10-150, S50-140, H40-160
- offering, procedures upon, S50-40, H50-60
- order of business, S50-20, H20-60, H50-60, H50-110,
H60-30
- parliamentary inquiry, for, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
- passage, to recommend, 10-150, S50-140, H40-160
- pass consideration, to, S50-140, H40-160
- postpone consideration to a day certain, H60-60
 - nondebatable, H50-80, H60-20
 - precedence, S50-50, H50-110, H60-30
 - reconsider, motion to, H50-160
- postpone indefinitely, to
 - bills or resolutions indefinitely postponed, effect,
S50-50
 - committee of the whole, in order during, S50-140
 - precedence, S50-50
 - roll call vote, 10-150
- precedence, S50-50, S50-90, H50-110
- previous question, to call for
 - amendment prohibited, H50-100
 - effect of adoption, H50-140
 - nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - precedence, S50-50, H50-110, H60-30
 - table, motion to—moving question after, H60-100
- privileged, precedence, S50-50
- privilege, question of—for, S50-50, H50-110, H60-30
- procedural
 - nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - renewal, H50-170
 - voice vote, H50-190
- question, debate of—motions allowable, S50-50
- recall legislation from other house, to, S50-90, H50-160
- recess, to
 - in order when, H60-40
 - nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - precedence, S50-50, S50-90, H50-110, H60-30
 - reconvening, revert to order of business specified in
motion, S50-20

reconsider, to

adjourn or recess, motion to—vote not subject to,
H60-40

committee action, H30-50

committee of the whole, in order during, H40-160

committee report adoption, S30-60

legislation indefinitely postponed, S50-50

precedence, S50-90

procedure, S50-90, H50-160

renewal or reconsideration prohibited, H50-160

third reading action, S50-90

withdrawal, S50-90

refer, to, S50-50, H50-110, H60-30, H60-70, H60-80

remove legislation from normal progress through house
and reassign, H50-150

renewal, H50-160, H50-170

rerefer, to, H40-80, H50-150, H60-30, H60-80

restatement, S50-40

rise, rise and report, rise and report progress and ask/beg
leave to sit again—to, S50-140, H40-160, H60-110

rise, to, S50-140, H40-160, H50-80, H50-110, H60-20,
H60-30

rules

amend or adopt, to, 60-10, S60-10, S-Appendix A,
H50-150

presiding officer's interpretation, to appeal, H50-150

suspend, to, S50-60, S-Appendix A, H50-80, H50-150,
H60-20, H70-30

second reading

disposition by positive vote, S50-160

standard motion, H60-110

seconds not required, H30-50, H50-60

segregate legislation, to, S50-120, H40-140

speaking on, limitations, S50-30, H40-170

speak more than once on debatable motion, motion to,
H50-150

sponsors, bill—to add, 40-40, S40-30

standard motions, H60-110

state debt, creation—to approve bill to authorize,
H50-150

subject different from that under consideration, motions
not admitted, S50-50

subsidiary, S50-50, S50-80

substitute, S50-50, H50-110, H50-160, H60-30
limitation, S50-70

- table, to
 - allowed when, H50-180
 - amendment prohibited, H50-100, H50-180
 - effect when carried, H60-50
 - nondebatable, H50-80, H50-180, H60-20
 - precedence, H50-110, H60-30
 - previous question, moving after, H60-100
 - reconsider, motion to, H50-160
- take from the table, to
 - allowed when, H30-50, H50-150, H50-180
 - amendment prohibited, H50-100
 - nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - precedence, H60-30
 - reconsider, motion to, S50-90
 - table, motion to—superseded by, H60-50
- veto by governor, to override, 40-220, S-Appendix A, H40-260, H50-150
- vote
 - relating to, nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - to change, H50-150, H50-200, H60-110
 - to decide motions, H50-60, H50-190
 - to record, H50-150
 - to spread on the journal, H50-150
 - withdrawal of motion prior to, S50-40, H50-120
- withdraw a bill from committee, to, H40-90, H50-150
- withdrawal, S50-40, S50-90, H50-120

Motor vehicle taxes or fees, statutes
imposing—effective date, 40-30

N

Natural Resources, Committees on, S30-20, H30-10

News media

- floor admittance, S10-50, S20-60, H20-40
- hearings and meetings, access, 10-50, H30-60

Notice, See Public notice

Numbering of legislation, 40-40, S40-20, H40-40

- agenda, arrangement on, S40-60
- chapter numbers, 40-160
- introduction, to constitute, S40-20, H40-40
- pages of introduced bills, 10-130

O**Objections**

- clerical errors, correction, 10-120
- consent calendar legislation, H40-110
- journal corrections, S10-130, H10-110
- standing committee recommendations, form, H40-100
- voice vote on procedural motions, to, H50-190

Officers, S10-10, S10-30, H10-10, See also specific officer

- election, S10-10, S10-60, H10-10
- floor admittance, S20-60
- term of office, S10-20

Operations, S10-80, H10-50

- appropriation bills for, 40-20

Order in proceedings

- committees

- chairman, duties, H30-20, H30-40, H30-50
 - members, privileges, H30-50
 - rooms, S30-50

- president of the senate, authority, S10-50, S10-110

- presiding officer's discretion on issues, 10-50

- senate members, misconduct, S50-150

- sergeants-at-arms, duties, S10-110, H10-80

- speaker of the house, authority, H10-20

Order, members called to, S20-40, H20-90, H50-80**Order of business**, S50-20, H20-60

- adjourn for a legislative day, motion to, H50-230

- adjourn sine die, motion to, H50-240

- adverse committee reports, debate, H40-100

- committee reports, reading, S30-60, S70-30, H20-60

- conference committee

- meetings, announcement, 30-30

- reports, S50-110, H40-230

- consent calendar legislation, H40-110

- governor

- amendments, recommendations for, H40-250

- nominations for appointments, S70-20, S70-30

- veto by, announcement and motion to override, H40-260

- house amendments to senate legislation when returned to senate, S50-210

- motions, S50-20, H20-60, H50-60, H50-110, H50-200, H60-30

- pass to new order of business, S50-20

- recess or stand at ease, H50-220

- reconsider or recall legislation, motions to, S50-90

reconvening after recess, S50-20
revert to new order of business, S50-20
senate amendments to house legislation when returned to house, H40-220
sponsors, bill—additional, noted for record, H40-30
table, motion to, H50-180
take from the table, motion to, H50-180
third reading, S50-20, S50-170, H20-60, H40-110
vote, motion to change, H50-200
votes, recorded—manner of making, S50-160

Order, questions of, S20-10, H20-20

Orders of the day, special—order of business, S50-20, H20-60

consent calendar legislation, H40-110
recognition of individual or group achievements, 40-60

Original bill

enrolling, 40-160
signature required, 40-40
sponsors, additional, S40-30
substitution of new material, 40-120

Other house

amendments, 40-150, 40-170, S40-50, S50-210, H40-200, H40-220, H60-110
governor's recommendations for amendments, 40-230
house amendments to senate legislation, S50-210
introduction of legislation, what constitutes, H40-40
messages from, S10-130, S50-20, H10-110, H20-60, H40-40
recall legislation from, motion to, S50-90, H50-160
referral of legislation to committee, H40-70
rejection of legislation, 40-180
rules, committee on—reports for amendment of rules, referral, 60-10
schedules, coordination, 10-30
senate amendments to house legislation, H40-200, H40-220, H60-110
senate legislation in house, treatment, S50-210, H40-40, H40-50, H40-70, H40-210, H60-110
third reading, 40-180

P

Pages, supervision, H10-80

Papers, distribution, S20-70, H10-80, H20-80

Parking regulations, enforcement, H10-80

Passage

final

- majority vote for, questions or legislation requiring more than, S40-50, H40-120
- referral to committee required, H40-70
- resolutions, house, H40-20
- vote requirements, 10-140, 10-150, S40-50, H10-110, H40-120, H40-220, H40-230, H40-250
- governor, submission to for signature, 40-210
- second reading, recommendation for, 10-150, 40-140
- three readings of legislation required prior to, 40-130, S40-40

Payroll or per diem, See Compensation**Petitions and communications, order of business, S50-20, H20-60****Preintroduction of legislation prior to session, 40-40, S40-20, H40-40****Presession expenditures, approval, H10-30****President-elect of the Senate, responsibilities and authority, S10-70****President of the Senate, S10-50, S10-60, See also****Presiding officers**

- calendar, duties, S10-50, S10-100, S20-50
- committee of the whole, chair—appointment, S50-120
- communications to senate, S20-50
- conference committees, appointment, S30-10
- contracts for equipment and supplies, approval, S10-80
- drafting requests, prioritization, 40-40
- employees, duties, S10-50, S10-80, S10-90
- floor, admittance—duties, S10-50, S20-60
- governor's nominations for appointments, receipt and referral, S70-20
- journal, duties, 10-170, S10-50, S10-130
- papers, distribution—approval, S20-70
- purchase orders and requisitions, approval, S10-80
- questions of order, to decide, S20-10
- rereferral of legislation to committee, S50-210
- secretary, S10-90
- secretary of the senate, supervision, S10-100
- sergeant-at-arms, supervision, S10-110
- special committees, appointment, S30-10
- succession, S10-60
- third reading procedure, S50-170

President Pro Tempore of the Senate, S10-30, S10-50, S10-60

Presiding officers, S10-50, See also **President of the Senate; Speaker of the House**

- appeal of ruling by, S50-60, S-Appendix A, H50-150, H60-20
- clerical correction of bills, 40-160
- committee chairs, S30-50
- consent calendar consideration, announcement, H40-110
- decisions nondebatable, S50-60, H60-20
- employees, joint—responsibilities, 10-80
- engrossing and enrolling bills, approval of time extension, 10-120
- enrolled bills, responsibilities, 40-160, S10-50
- fiscal notes, responsibilities, 40-100, 40-110
- harassment violations reported to, 10-85
- motions
 - dilatory, decision concerning, H20-50
 - restatement, S50-40
- news media subject to discretion of, 10-50
- order, senators called to, S20-40
- payrolls, certification and signature, 10-100
- previous question ordered, determination of lack of quorum, S50-80
- questions
 - dilatory, decision concerning, H20-50
 - representatives may ask of other representatives, H50-90
 - right to understand, representative's, H50-80, H60-10
- recognition of members to speak, S20-30, H20-10
- rules, interpretation—appeal of, H50-150
- schedules, coordination, 10-30
- third reading procedure, S50-170
- veto message read by, 40-220
- voting by, S10-40

Press representatives, See **News media****Printed matter**, distribution, S20-70, H10-80, H20-80**Printing**

- journals, S10-130
- legislation
 - bills generally, 10-130
 - color of paper, See **Color of legislation**
 - consent calendar items, H40-110
 - engrossed bills, 40-150
 - enrolling, 40-160
 - first sheet only, when, 40-140, 40-150
 - fiscal notes, 40-100, 40-110
 - original legislation, 10-130, 40-40

- preintroduced legislation, 40-40, S40-20
- second house amendments, 40-150
- second reading, 40-140, S40-60, H40-110
- sponsors, additional—inclusion, S40-30
- substitute bills, 40-120
- third reading, H40-110

Privilege, questions of, S20-20, S50-50, H20-20, H50-110, H60-30

Privileges, committee members, H30-50

Processes and writs, service, H10-80

Publications

- journals, 10-170, S10-130, H10-110
- rules, 60-30
- supervision, H10-70

Public, committee meetings open to, H30-40

Public Health, Welfare, and Safety—Committee on, 30-70, S30-20

Public, information available to

- committee minutes, H30-40
- hearings, S30-90, S70-30
- introduced legislation, S40-20, H40-50
- journals, 10-170
- voting records, 10-150, H10-120

Public notice

- committees
 - chairmen, appointment, H30-10
 - hearings, S30-90, S70-30
 - meetings, H30-40
- governor's nominations for appointments, hearings, S30-90, S70-30
- introduced legislation, S40-20, H40-50

Public record, voting records as, 10-150, H10-120

Purpose of bill

- original, change prohibited, 40-90, H40-150
- same purpose, bills with—introduction or receipt after rejection, 40-70

Q

Questions

- answers, questions and—no limit, H50-90
- asking, H50-80, H50-90, H60-10, H60-110
- committees
 - chairman, duties, H30-20
 - procedure, H30-50
- consent calendar consideration, H40-110

- debatable question on which there has been no debate,
 - debate when previous question ordered for, S50-80
- debate closed upon adoption of motion for previous question, H50-140
- dilatory, H20-50
- divide a question
 - motion to
 - allowed when, S50-100
 - nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - request to, H50-130
- general appropriations bill, concerning, H40-180
- main question, S50-80
- majority vote, requiring other than, S40-50, S-Appendix A, H50-150
- nondebatable, S50-60, H50-20
- order and privilege—precedence, decision, and appeal, H20-20
- order, decision and appeal, S20-10
- pairing of votes, S50-190
- postponed indefinitely, S50-50
- presiding officer's decision, for advice or decision, H60-20
- previous
 - adjourn, motion to—not in order when, H60-40
 - call for, S50-80, H60-100
 - call for, motion to
 - amendment prohibited, H50-100
 - effect of adoption, H50-140
 - nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80, H60-20
 - not in order when, H60-100
 - precedence, S50-50, H50-110, H60-30
 - call of the senate not in order, S50-80
 - debatable question on which there has been no debate, ordered for, S50-80
 - question of privilege not allowed when, H20-20
 - recess, motion to—not in order when, H60-40
 - table, motion to—not in order when, H60-50
- privilege, questions of, S20-20, S50-50, H20-20, H50-110, H60-30
- quorum
 - lack of, H50-20
 - motion to table prohibited, H50-180
- reconsider, motion to, S50-90
- right to understand, H50-80, H60-10
- rules
 - adherence to, when, H40-50
 - amendment of house rules, H70-10
 - interpretation of house rules, H70-50
- speaking on, limitations, S50-30, H40-170, H50-70
- submission as definite proposition, H60-10

table, motion to, H50-180
third reading, state the question on, S50-170, H40-200
vote to decide, S50-160, H50-190

Quorum

absence, S50-80, S50-200, H40-160, H50-20, H50-30
call of the house
 with, H50-40, H50-150
 without, H40-160, H50-30
call of the senate
 order for, S50-200
 with, S-Appendix A
committees, S30-40, H30-30
house, H50-20
previous question ordered, determination of lack of,
 S50-80
second reading, failure to have, H40-160
senate, S60-30
table, motion to—prohibited, H50-180

R

Reading

motions, when written, S50-40
one reading of legislation per day, H40-60
three readings of legislation required, 40-130, S40-40
veto messages, 40-220

Recess, 10-40, H50-220

governor's appointments during, S70-10
motion to, See **Motions**

Reconsideration

committees
 previous action, S30-120, H30-50
 reports, action on adoption, S30-60
conference committee reports, rejection, H40-230
governor, by, 40-230
motion to reconsider, See **Motions**
vetoed bills, 40-210
vote on specific issue, one per day, H50-160

Reconvening

after recess, order of business reverted to, S50-20
vetoed bills, for consideration, 40-210

Records

amendments, proposed—text, 10-150
house, H10-70
 official record, H10-110
 amendments, rejected—as part of, H40-150

journal entry, S10-130, H10-110
secretary of state, delivery to, H10-70
senate, S10-100
supplies and equipment, purchase and disposal, S10-110
testimony as part of official record, H30-60
votes, recording and public availability, 10-150, S50-160,
H10-120

Reference bills, 40-150

conference committee reports, clerical instructions,
30-40

Referendum measures

governor's signature not required, 40-210
secretary of state, transmittal to, 40-160

**Referral of legislation to committee, See Committees,
generally****Rejection**

amendments, 40-170, S50-130, S50-210, H40-150,
H40-220, H40-250
committee of the whole report, S50-120, H40-140
committee reports, H40-100
conference committee reports, H40-230
legislation, 40-70, 40-180, S50-50

**Reports of committees, H30-50, See also Committees,
generally**

adoption, S30-60, H40-100, H40-140
adverse committee reports, 10-150, S30-60, H30-50,
H40-100, H40-140
 overtake, motion to, H50-150
 reject, motion to, H40-100
authentication, S30-50
"be concurred in", H40-80, H40-100, H40-140, H60-110
"be not concurred in", H40-100, H40-140, H60-110
chairman of committee, duties, H30-20
committee of the whole, 40-150, S50-120, H40-140,
H60-110
 resolutions, house—final passage, determination,
 H40-20
conference committees, 30-30, 40-230, S30-60, S50-110,
H40-230
 enrolling, clerical instructions, 30-40
consent calendar, for placement on, H30-50, H40-110
debate, S30-60
"do not pass", H40-100, H40-140, H60-110
"do pass", H40-80, H40-100, H40-110, H40-140, H60-110
"do pass as amended", H40-110, H60-110
fiscal note requirements, 40-100

- journal entry, S10-130, S30-100, H10-110
- majority reports, S30-100
- minority reports, S30-60, S30-100
- order of business, S30-60, S50-20, S70-30, H20-60, H40-100
- recommendation required, S30-60, H30-50
- reconsideration, S30-60
 - prior to report, S30-120
- rejection, H40-100, H40-140
- rules, committees on, 60-10, S30-60, H70-10, H70-50
- second reading consideration, 24 hour rule, H40-140
- select committees, order of business, S50-20, H20-60
- sponsors, bill—additional added prior to, 40-40, S40-30
- standing committees, S30-60, H40-100
 - consent calendar, motion to place on, H40-110
 - governor's nominations for appointments, S70-30
 - order of business, S30-60, S50-20, H20-60, H40-100
 - sponsors, bill—additional added prior to, S40-30
- substitute bills, 40-120

Resolutions

- clerical errors, correction, 10-120
- drafting requests, 40-40, 40-50, H40-20
- engrossing and enrolling, 10-120
- enrolled, signing, S10-50, H10-20
- governor
 - approval not required, 40-60
 - nominations for appointments, 40-50, S40-10, S70-30
 - signature not required, 40-210
- interim studies, 40-50, 40-60, S40-10
 - transmittal, 40-200
- introduction, 40-50, S40-10, S40-20, H40-10, H40-20
- joint resolutions, 40-60, S40-10
 - administrative rules—for adoption, amendment, or repeal, 40-50, 40-60, 40-200
 - consent calendar, placement on, H40-110
 - effective date, 40-30
 - employees' compensation and/or terms of employment prescribed by, 10-110, 40-60, S40-10
 - final passage, vote requirement, 10-150
 - interim studies, 40-50, 40-60, 40-200, S40-10
 - introduction, 40-50, S40-10
 - joint sponsors, 40-40
 - revenue estimation, for, 30-60, 40-200
 - third reading, H40-200
 - transmittal, 40-60, 40-200
- numbering, 40-40, S40-20
- referral to committee, S30-80, H40-20

rules

- amendment, 60-10
- house rules, H70-10, H70-20
- secretary of state, delivery to, H10-70
- simple resolutions, S40-10, S70-30, H40-20, H40-110, H70-10, H70-20
- transmittal, 40-60, 40-200, H40-20
- uses, enumeration, 40-60, S40-10, H40-20

Revenue and Taxation Interim Committee, 30-70**Revenue, bill reducing**—reduction in appropriation in general appropriations act, 40-180**Revenue bills, 40-200**

- amendments, transmittal, 40-200
- committee revenue bills, 40-50
- consent calendar, exception, H40-110
- drafting request deadline, 40-50
- fiscal notes, 40-100
- transmittal deadlines, 40-200

Revenue estimation, resolutions for, 30-60, 40-200**Rights**

- dilatory motions or questions, protection from, H20-50
- divide a question, H50-130
- questions of order and privilege, H20-20
- questions of privilege, S20-20
- question, to understand, H50-80, H60-10

Roll call, S50-20, H20-60, H50-20**Rooms**

- assignment by president of the senate, S10-50
- committee, S30-50, H30-60
- sergeant-at-arms, duties, H10-80
- signs or placards not permitted, H10-20

Rulemaking authority, See Administrative rules**Rules, 60-10—60-30, S60-10—S60-30, H70-10—H70-60**

- adherence to, question of, H40-50
- adoption, 40-60, S40-10, S60-10, H40-20, H70-10, H70-20
- amendment, 40-60, 60-10, S40-10, S60-10, S-Appendix A, H40-20, H50-150, H70-10
- appeals concerning interpretation, H50-150, H70-50
- codification, publication, and distribution, 60-30
- house rules
 - adoption, amendment, or repeal, 60-10, H40-20, H50-150, H70-10, H70-20
 - interpretation, H70-50
 - joint rules, to supersede when, H70-60
 - supplementary, H70-40
 - suspension, H70-30

tenure, H70-20
violation, H20-90

joint rules

adoption, amendment, or repeal, 40-60, 60-10,
S40-10

superseded by house rules when, H70-60

suspension, 60-10

mason's manual of legislative procedure (2000), use,
60-20, S60-20, H70-40

senate rules

adoption, amendment, or repeal, 60-10, S40-10,
S60-10, S-Appendix A

suspension, temporary, S60-10

suspension, 60-10, S60-10, H70-30

motion to suspend, S50-60, S-Appendix A, H50-80,
H50-150, H60-20, H70-30

transmittal to other house, 60-10

Rules, Committees on, S30-20, H10-30, H30-10

appeals to or from decisions by, H50-150, H70-50

ethics committee, referral of issues to, S30-140

harassment violations reported to, 10-85

use rules

resolutions for, referral and reporting, H70-10

violation of, member called to order—referral to,
H20-90

legislative aides, approval when, S10-120, H10-90

minutes, 60-10

reports, 60-10, S30-60, H70-10

same purpose, bills with—introduction or reception
following rejection, approval, 40-70

senate rules, motion to amend or adopt—referral to,
S60-10

voting in, 30-20

S

Salaries, See Compensation

Salmon-colored bills, 40-150

School districts, bills having fiscal impact—fiscal note
requirements, 40-100

Second house, See Other house

Second reading of bills, See also Committee of the
Whole

adverse committee report rejected, following, H40-100

agenda

- add legislation, motion to, H40-130, H50-150
- amendment or addition to, H10-20, H40-130
- arrangement, S40-60, H10-20
- amendments by second house, consideration, 40-150, S50-210, H40-220
- amendments in committee of the whole, 40-150, S50-120, S50-130, H40-140, H40-150
- committee recommendation, bills without—debate, H30-50
- committee reports, See **Reports of committees**
- conference committee reports, S50-110, H40-230
- consent calendar legislation, H40-110
- consideration of business on, S50-120, H40-140
- debate, S50-120, H40-140
- engrossing following, H40-190
- fiscal note requests, 40-100
- governor's recommendations for amendments, consideration, H40-250
- house amendments to senate legislation, S50-210
- joint select or joint special committees, bills requested and heard by, 40-140
- motions allowable, enumeration, S50-140, H40-160, H60-110
- order of business, S50-20, H20-60
- placement on, 40-140, S40-60, H40-140, H40-220
- printing of legislation, 40-140, S40-60
- quorum, failure to have, H40-160
- rejection of committee of the whole report, effect, S50-120, H40-140
- scheduling for, S40-60, H40-100
- segregated legislation, S50-120, H40-140
- senate amendments to house legislation, H40-220
- 24 hour rule, S40-60, H40-140
- vote on, S50-160, S50-210, H40-220

Secretaries, S10-90, H10-60

Secretary of State

- bills and bill records, delivery to, H10-70
- enrolled bills, originals filed with, 40-160
- journal, delivery to, H10-70
- referendums, bills proposing—transmittal to, 40-160
- resolutions and resolution records, delivery or transmittal to, 40-60, H10-70, H40-20

Secretary of the Senate, S10-100

- amendments, responsibilities, S50-130
- clerical corrections, notification and objection, 10-120

committees

- minutes, delivery to and distribution, S30-50
- reports, responsibilities, S30-120, S50-110, S70-30
- secretaries responsible to, S10-90
- conference committee reports, filing, S50-110
- debate, disorderly—recording of language excepted to, S20-40
- governor's nominations for appointments
 - committee reports, delivery and reading, S70-30
 - delivery to and distribution, S70-20
- harassment violations reported to, 10-85
- introduction or reception of legislation, 40-40, S10-50, S40-20
 - public posting of introduced legislation, S40-20
- journal, responsibilities, S10-130
- legislative aides registered with, S10-120
- motions read aloud when, S50-40
- news media, floor access—administration, S10-50
- pairing of votes, agreements filed with, S50-190
- preintroduction of legislation, S40-20
- resolutions, transmittal, 40-60
- rules, amendments to—responsibility, 60-10
- rules, committee on—minutes and reports, responsibility, 60-10
- signature by president of the senate, attestation, S10-50
- sponsors, bill—forms for adding, S40-30
- third reading procedure, S50-170
- transmittal of legislation, 40-60, 40-190, S10-100
- vote, standing—recording, S50-160

Select committees, See also Committees, generally

- absentee votes, S30-70
- appointments to or removal from, S30-10, H10-20, H30-10
- chairman, H30-20
- conference committee reports, order of business, S50-110
- long-range planning, on, S30-30
- referral to, question put when, H60-70
- referred legislation, consent to take up, H30-50
- reports, order of business, S50-20, H20-60
- request or receipt of legislation, 40-40, 40-130, 40-140, H30-10
- rules, subject to, H30-10
- secretaries, H10-60
- testimony, H30-60

Sergeants-at-Arms, S10-110, H10-80

- aisles, order to clear, H10-20
- appointment, H10-60
- arrests by, S50-200

legislative aides, notice of sponsorship and identification,
S10-120, H10-90

papers, distribution, H20-80

Service of processes and writs, H10-80

Sessions, See also Meetings

adjourn sine die, motion to, H50-240

committee meeting, holding during house session,
H30-40

future, interim preparation, S10-80, H10-50

legislative day, See **Legislative day**

lobbying, S10-110, H20-20, H20-70

order of business, See **Order of business**

questions, asking, H50-90

special, absence of president of the senate—effect,
S10-60

Seven bill limit and exceptions, 40-40

**Speaker-elect of the House, responsibilities and
authority, H10-30**

**Speaker of the House, H10-10, H10-20, See also
Presiding officers**

absence, H10-20, H10-40

adverse committee reports, rejection—scheduling for
second reading, H40-100

agendas, responsibilities, H10-20, H40-100

call of member to order, H20-90

chaplain, appointment, H10-60

chief clerk of the house, appointment and supervision,
H10-60, H10-70

committees, responsibilities, H10-20, H30-10, H30-20,
H30-30, H30-40

conference committees, dissolving, H40-230

consent calendar, agreement for placement on, H40-110

contracts for equipment and supplies, approval, H10-50

debate, responsibilities, H50-140

drafting requests, prioritization, 40-40

employees, responsibilities, H10-20, H10-60, H20-70

engrossing, responsibility, H40-190

enrolling, responsibilities, H10-20, H40-240

floor admittance, exceptions allowed by, H20-40

journal, responsibilities, 10-170, H10-20, H10-110

leave with cause, approval, H50-50

legislative aides or interns, privileges withdrawn when,
H20-70

order and privilege, questions of—to decide, H20-20

papers, distribution—permission for, H20-80

recess, order for, H50-220

recognition of members to speak, H20-10

referral of legislation to committee, H40-70
rules, responsibilities, H70-10, H70-50
secretary, H10-60
senate amendments to house legislation, placement on
second reading, H40-220
sergeant-at-arms and assistants, appointment and
direction, H10-60, H10-80
third reading, state the question on legislation on,
H40-200

Speaker Pro Tempore of the House, H10-10, H10-20,
H10-40

Speaking limitations, See also **Debate**

appeal on question of order, S20-10
appropriations, general appropriations bill—debate,
H40-180
close debate, to, H40-170, H50-70
motions, debatable, H50-70
predetermined amount of time and number of speakers
for debate, H40-170

Speaking, violation of rules, H20-90

Speak more than once, H40-170, H50-70

appeal, on, S20-10
debatable motion, on—motion to, H50-150

Speak more than twice, S50-30

Speak, recognition of member to, S20-30, H20-10

Special sessions, absence of president of the
senate—effect, S10-60

Sponsors, bill

additional, 40-40, S40-30, H40-30
agency bills, 40-40
chief sponsor
additional sponsors, adding, 40-40, S40-30, H40-30
enrolled legislation, responsibilities, H40-240
fiscal note requirements, 40-100
introduction of legislation, duties, H40-40
clerical corrections—notification, signing, and objection,
10-120
committee bills, 40-40
committee, consideration of bill—notification, H30-50
committee of the whole amendments, H40-150
committees as, 10-120, S30-130
consent for committee to take up referred legislation,
H30-50
cosponsors, 40-40, S40-30, H30-50, H40-30
drafting requests, required for, 10-130
enrolled legislation, responsibilities, 40-160

fiscal note, sponsor's, 40-110
forms, 40-40, S40-30, H40-30
joint sponsors, 40-40, H40-30
preintroduced legislation, 40-40

Stand at ease, House, H50-220

Standing committees, S30-20, H30-10, See also

Committees, generally

absentee votes, S30-70
amendments by second house, 40-150
appointments to, removal from, or replacement of
 chairman, S30-10, H10-20, H30-10
chair/chairman, S10-90, H10-60, H30-20
consent calendar, eligibility and placement
 on—procedure, H40-110
drafting requests, 40-40
interim committees, appointment, 30-70
introduction of legislation, 3/4 vote required, S30-130
minutes, S10-90
pairing of votes, S30-70
referral to, question put first, H60-70
referred legislation, consent to take up, H30-50
reports, S30-60, H40-100
 consent calendar, motion to place on, H40-110
 governor's nominations for appointments, S70-30
 order of business, S30-60, S50-20, H20-60, H40-100
 sponsors, bill—additional added prior to, S40-30
secretaries, S10-90, H10-60
testimony, H30-60

State Administration, Committees on, 30-70, S30-20,
H30-10

**State Administration, Public Retirement Systems,
and Veterans' Affairs Interim Committee,** 30-70

State debt, creation—motion to approve bill to authorize,
H50-150

Statutes

amendment, 10-130, 40-80
 enrolled bills, 40-160
effective dates, 40-30
enactment, 40-90, 40-210
 committee referral or rereferral required, S30-80
 vote requirement, 10-140
extension of provisions, 40-80
material copied incorrectly from, correction, 10-120
repeal, 10-130
reproduction of full statute, 40-80

Subcommittees, H30-40, See also Committees, generally

- appointment, H30-20
- appropriations, house committee on, H40-180
 - committee of the whole, appointment
- by—prohibited, S50-150
- interim studies, S40-10
- minutes and exhibits, H10-70

Subject matter of bill

- similar bills, prohibited when, 40-70
- substitute bills, 40-120

Subpoenas, S10-50, H10-20**Substitute bills, 40-120****Supplies, S10-80, S10-110, H10-50****T****Tan-colored bills, 40-150****Taxation, Committees on, 30-70, S30-20, H30-10****Tax bills, See Revenue bills****Telephone use, 10-70****Third reading of bills**

- agenda
 - add legislation, motion to, H40-130, H50-150
 - amendment or addition to, H10-20, H40-130
 - arrangement, H10-20
- amendments
 - prohibited, S40-40, H40-200
 - second house, 40-150, 40-170, S40-50, S50-210, H40-220
- calendar, placement on, 40-150
- conference committee reports, S50-110, H40-230
- consent calendar legislation, H40-110
- debate prohibited, H40-200
- engrossed legislation, placement on, 40-150, S50-170, H40-190
- failure to pass, H40-200
- governor's recommendations for amendments, H40-250
- majority vote, questions or legislation requiring prior to
 - third reading, S40-50, H40-120
- order of business, S50-20, S50-170, H20-60, H40-110
- placement on, S50-170, S50-210, H40-190, H40-200
- question, statement of, S50-170, H40-200
- reconsider, motion to, S50-90
- resolutions, house—not required, H40-20

- second house, 40-180
 - amendments, 40-150, 40-170, S40-50, S50-210, H40-200, H40-220
- vote requirements, 10-140, 10-150, 40-170, S40-50, S50-170, S50-210, H40-120, H40-200, H40-220, H40-250
- votes, recording, 10-150, H10-110

Three readings of legislation required, 40-130, S40-40

Time, See also **Deadlines**

- adjournment, duration, 10-40
- committee
 - hearings, notice, S30-90
 - meetings and notice of, H30-40
 - membership, notice of change, S30-10
- committee of the whole
 - debate, H40-170
 - second reading consideration, 24 hour rule, S40-60, H40-140
- consent calendar legislation, posting, H40-110
- debate
 - close debate, to, H40-170, H50-70
 - committee of the whole, H40-170
 - general appropriations bill, on, H40-180
 - question debatable on which there has been no debate, debate when previous question ordered for, S50-80
- effective dates—appropriations, joint resolutions, and statutes, 40-30
- enrolled bills—signing, journal entry, or certification, 40-160, H40-240
- floor admittance, S20-60
- governor's nominations for appointments, request for separate consideration of nominee(s) and issuance of committee reports, S70-30
- legislative day ends when, 10-20, H10-130
- lobbying limitations, S20-60, H20-20
- meeting of each house, 10-10
- motions, debatable—debate on, H50-70
- president of the senate, absence after 85th day—effect, S10-60
- question of privilege, time for addressing house, H20-20
- recess, duration, 10-40
- reconsider, motion to—immediate disposal when, S50-90
- rules
 - notice for adoption or amendment of senate rules, S60-10
 - resolutions for house rules, report on, H70-10

second reading consideration, 24 hour rule, S40-60,
H40-140

Title of legislation

errors caused by amendment, correction, 10-120
introduced legislation, public posting by, S40-20
journal index, entry, H10-110
Montana code annotated sections amended or repealed,
stated in, 10-130
reading by, 40-130, S40-40, S50-120, S50-170
substitute bills, 40-120

Transmittal of appropriation bills and bills implementing provisions of general appropriation bills, deadlines, 40-200

Transmittal of bills proposing referendums, deadline, 40-160

Transmittal of legislation generally

amendments, 40-200
governor's recommendations for, 40-230
between houses, 40-140, 40-190
consent calendar legislation, H40-110
deadlines, 40-200
committee hearing notice requirements,
applicability, S30-90
introduction of legislation prior to, time for, H40-10
enrolled bills, 40-160
receipt for, 40-190
acknowledgment commences time limit for
consideration, H40-50
acknowledgment constitutes introduction, H40-40
second house, by, 40-180
secretary of the senate, by, S10-100
senate legislation to house, treatment by house, H40-40,
H40-50, H40-70, H40-210

Transmittal of resolutions, 40-60, 40-200, H40-20

Transmittal of revenue bills, 40-200

Transmittal of rules, new rules or rule amendments, 60-10

Transportation, Committee on, H30-10

Twelve orders of business, S50-20, H20-60

U

Unfinished business, S50-20, H20-60

V

Veto by governor, See Governor

Visitors, S10-50, S20-60, H20-40, H30-60, H60-110

Votes and voting

- absentee, S30-70, H50-50, H50-60, H50-210
- adverse committee reports, on, 10-150
- amendments to legislation, 40-170, S50-130, S50-210, H40-220
- appeal of ruling of presiding officer, S-Appendix A, H50-150
- call of the house, H50-30, H50-40, H50-150
- call of the senate, S50-200, S-Appendix A
- change a vote
 - motion to, H50-150, H50-200, H60-110
 - roll call vote, not allowed after decision announced, S50-180
 - third reading, S50-170
- committee of the whole, public record, 10-150, H10-120
- committees, H30-50
 - bill introduction, 3/4 vote, S30-130, H30-50
 - drafting requests, 3/4 vote of house committee, H30-50
 - in absentia, authorization, S30-70
 - joint committees, in, 30-20, 30-50
 - long-range planning, select committee members as members of committee on finance and claims, S30-30
 - members, privileges, H30-50
 - minutes, entry, H30-40
 - pairing prohibited, S30-70
- conference committees, in, 30-20
 - reports not allowed when vote being taken, S30-60
 - reports on legislation requiring more than majority vote, H40-230
- consent calendar, for eligibility and placement on, H30-50, H40-110
- consent calendar legislation, on, H40-110
- constitutional amendments, Montana, 10-140, S40-50
 - motion to approve bill proposing, S-Appendix A, H50-150
- electronic voting system, S50-170, S50-180, H50-200
- excused from, S50-160, S50-190
- final passage, on, 10-140, 10-150, S40-50, H40-120, H40-220, H40-230
 - recording of votes, H10-110

governor

recommendations for amendments, H40-250
veto by, to override, 40-210, 40-220, S-Appendix A,
H40-260, H50-150

joint committees, 30-20, 30-50

journal entry, 10-140, 10-150, S10-130, S50-130,
H10-110, H40-110, H50-190, H50-200

spread a vote on the journal, motion to, H50-150

majority

agenda for second or third reading, amendment,
H40-130

amendments to bills requiring more than, 40-170

appeal of call of member to order, H20-90

arrest of members, S50-200

bills becoming laws, required, 10-140

call of the house, H50-30

call of the senate, S50-200

committees

bill introduction, 3/4 vote of house committee,
H30-50

drafting requests, 3/4 vote of house committee,
H30-50

in absentia voting, authorization, S30-70

motions, adoption, H30-50

take from the table, to, H30-50

conference committee reports on legislation

requiring more than majority vote, H40-230

constitutional amendments, Montana, 10-140,
S40-50

fiscal note requests, 40-100

general appropriations bill, to reopen a section,
H40-180

governor's recommendations for amendments,
H40-250

legislation requiring other than, H40-120, H40-230,
H40-250

motions, to decide, H30-50, H50-60

order of business, new—revert or pass to, S50-20

pairing of votes, S30-70, S50-190

previous question, adoption of motion for, H50-140

questions requiring other than, S40-50, S-Appendix
A, H50-150

question, to indefinitely postpone, S50-50

recess, H50-220

required when, 10-140, H40-120

rereferral to committee, H40-80

rules

adoption of house rules, H70-10

adoption or amendment of senate rules, S60-10

third reading, failure to approve—effect, H40-200

motions

adjourn or recess, to—effect of vote, H60-40

change a vote, to, H50-150, H50-200, H60-110

committee of the whole, made in—public record,
10-150

decide motions, vote to, H30-50, H50-60, H50-190

majority vote, questions requiring other than,

S-Appendix A, H50-150

procedural, voice vote, H50-190

relating to voting, nondebatable, S50-60, H50-80,
H60-20

table, to—effect of vote, H60-50

withdrawal of motion prior to vote, S50-40, H50-120

1/3 vote, call of the house with a quorum, H50-40,
H50-150

pairing of votes, S30-70, S50-190

presiding officer, voting by, S10-40

appeal of ruling by, S-Appendix A, H50-150

previous question

call for, effect, S50-80

motion for, H50-140

public record, 10-150, H10-120

questions, to decide, S50-160, H50-190

reconsideration of vote, H50-160, H60-40, H60-50

reconsideration vote on specific issue, one per day,
H50-160

record a vote, motion to, H50-150

recording, 10-140, 10-150, S10-130, S50-130, S50-160,
S50-170, H10-110, H10-120, H30-50, H50-190,
H50-200

required of members, S50-10, H50-190

roll call votes

adverse committee reports, 10-150

change or explanation of vote, S50-180

committee of the whole, motions made in, 10-150

consent calendar legislation, H40-110

journal entry, 10-150, S10-130, H10-110, H40-110

minutes, entry in, 10-150

question, to indefinitely postpone, S50-50

recording, 10-150, S10-130, H10-110, H40-110

request for, 10-150, S50-180

veto by governor, motion to override, 40-220

rules, appeal of presiding officer's

interpretation—motion to, S50-150

rules, committees on—in, 30-20

reports not allowed when vote being taken, S30-60

second reading, S50-160, S50-210, H40-220

spread a vote on the journal, motion to, H50-150

standing vote, S50-160

third reading, 10-140, 40-170, S40-50, S50-170, S50-210,
H40-120, H40-200, H40-220, H40-250

recording of votes, 10-150, H10-110

3/5 vote

adverse committee reports, motion to

overturn, H50-150

reject, H40-100

agenda for second or third reading, motion to add
legislation, H40-130, H50-150

highway revenue, to approve bill to appropriate for
purposes other than therein described, S-Appendix
A, H50-150

remove legislation from normal progress through
house and reassign, H50-150

rerefer, motion to, H40-80, H50-150

take from the table in committee of the whole,
motion to, H50-150

withdraw a bill from committee, motion to, H40-90,
H50-150

3/4 vote

coal severance tax trust fund, motion to approve bill
to appropriate principal, S-Appendix A, H50-150

committees, drafting requests or introduction of
legislation, H30-50

standing committees, to introduce legislation,
S30-130

tie vote, H40-140

2/3 vote

call of the house

lifted by vote, H50-30, H50-40

lift, motion to, H50-150

call of the senate

lift, motion to, S-Appendix A

remove, motion to, S50-200

cloture, motion to call for, H40-170, H50-150

constitutional amendments, Montana, 10-140,
S40-50

motion to approve bill proposing, S-Appendix A,
H50-150

leave with cause, approval during call of the house,
H50-50

pairing of votes, S50-190

reconsider, motion to—to take from the table, S50-90

rules

amendment of house rules, H70-10

motion to amend or suspend, S-Appendix A,
H50-150

suspension, 60-10, S60-10, H70-30

state debt, creation—motion to approve bill to
authorize, H50-150transmittal of bills or amendments after deadline, for
consideration by receiving house, 40-200

veto by governor

motion to override, 40-220, S-Appendix A,
H40-260, H50-150

to override, 40-210

unanimous vote

consent calendar, for eligibility and placement on,
H30-50, H40-110

reconsider, withdrawal of motion to, S50-90

speak more than once on debatable motion, H50-70
motion to, H50-150

speak more than twice, to, S50-30

voice vote, S50-160

vote, change—motion to, H50-150

veto by governor, to override, 40-210, 40-220, S-Appendix
A, H40-260, H50-150

voice vote, S50-160, H50-190

W

Whips, S10-90, H10-10, H50-210**White paper**, introduced bills, 10-130**Writs and processes**, service, H10-80

Y

Yellow bills, 40-140

**THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF MONTANA**

PREAMBLE

We the people of Montana grateful to God for the quiet beauty of our state, the grandeur of our mountains, the vastness of our rolling plains, and desiring to improve the quality of life, equality of opportunity and to secure the blessings of liberty for this and future generations do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I

COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES

All provisions of the enabling act of Congress (approved February 22, 1889, 25 Stat. 676), as amended and of Ordinance No. 1, appended to the Constitution of the state of Montana and approved February 22, 1889, including the agreement and declaration that all lands owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States, continue in full force and effect until revoked by the consent of the United States and the people of Montana.

ARTICLE II

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 1. Popular sovereignty. All political power is vested in and derived from the people. All government of right originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Section 2. Self-government. The people have the exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent state. They may alter or abolish the constitution and form of government whenever they deem it necessary.

Section 3. Inalienable rights. All persons are born free and have certain inalienable rights. They include the right to a clean and healthful environment and the rights of pursuing life's basic necessities, enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking their safety, health and happiness in all lawful ways. In enjoying these rights, all persons recognize corresponding responsibilities.

Section 4. Individual dignity. The dignity of the human being is inviolable. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws. Neither the state nor any person, firm, corporation, or institution shall discriminate against any

person in the exercise of his civil or political rights on account of race, color, sex, culture, social origin or condition, or political or religious ideas.

Section 5. Freedom of religion. The state shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

Section 6. Freedom of assembly. The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble, petition for redress or peaceably protest governmental action.

Section 7. Freedom of speech, expression, and press. No law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech or expression. Every person shall be free to speak or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty. In all suits and prosecutions for libel or slander the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the facts.

Section 8. Right of participation. The public has the right to expect governmental agencies to afford such reasonable opportunity for citizen participation in the operation of the agencies prior to the final decision as may be provided by law.

Section 9. Right to know. No person shall be deprived of the right to examine documents or to observe the deliberations of all public bodies or agencies of state government and its subdivisions, except in cases in which the demand of individual privacy clearly exceeds the merits of public disclosure.

Section 10. Right of privacy. The right of individual privacy is essential to the well-being of a free society and shall not be infringed without the showing of a compelling state interest.

Section 11. Searches and seizures. The people shall be secure in their persons, papers, homes and effects from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place, or seize any person or thing shall issue without describing the place to be searched or the person or thing to be seized, or without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation reduced to writing.

Section 12. Right to bear arms. The right of any person to keep or bear arms in defense of his own home, person, and property, or in aid of the civil power when thereto legally summoned, shall not be called in question, but nothing herein contained shall be held to permit the carrying of concealed weapons.

Section 13. Right of suffrage. All elections shall be free and open, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Section 14. Adult rights. A person 18 years of age or older is an adult for all purposes, except that the legislature or the people by initiative may establish the legal age for purchasing, consuming, or possessing alcoholic beverages.

Section 15. Rights of persons not adults. The rights of persons under 18 years of age shall include, but not be limited to, all the fundamental rights of this Article unless specifically precluded by laws which enhance the protection of such persons.

Section 16. The administration of justice. Courts of justice shall be open to every person, and speedy remedy afforded for every injury of person, property, or character. No person shall be deprived of this full legal redress for injury incurred in employment for which another person may be liable except as to fellow employees and his immediate employer who hired him if such immediate employer provides coverage under the Workmen's Compensation Laws of this state. Right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay.

Section 17. Due process of law. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Section 18. State subject to suit. The state, counties, cities, towns, and all other local governmental entities shall have no immunity from suit for injury to a person or property, except as may be specifically provided by law by a 2/3 vote of each house of the legislature.

Section 19. Habeas corpus. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended.

Section 20. Initiation of proceedings. (1) Criminal offenses within the jurisdiction of any court inferior to the district court shall be prosecuted by complaint. All criminal actions in district court, except those on appeal, shall be prosecuted either by information, after examination and commitment by a magistrate or after leave granted by the court, or by indictment without such examination, commitment or leave.

(2) A grand jury shall consist of eleven persons, of whom eight must concur to find an indictment. A grand jury shall be drawn and summoned only at the discretion and order of the district judge.

Section 21. Bail. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Section 22. Excessive sanctions. Excessive bail shall not be required, or excessive fines imposed, or cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Section 23. Detention. No person shall be imprisoned for the purpose of securing his testimony in any criminal proceeding longer than may be necessary in order to take his deposition. If he can give security for his appearance at the time of trial, he shall be discharged upon giving the same; if he cannot give security, his deposition shall be taken in the manner provided by law, and in the presence of the accused and his counsel, or without their presence, if they shall fail to attend the examination after reasonable notice of the time and place thereof.

Section 24. Rights of the accused. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, subject to the right of the state to have a change of venue for any of the causes for which the defendant may obtain the same.

Section 25. Self-incrimination and double jeopardy. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal proceeding. No person shall be again put in jeopardy for the same offense previously tried in any jurisdiction.

Section 26. Trial by jury. The right of trial by jury is secured to all and shall remain inviolate. But upon default of appearance or by consent of the parties expressed in such manner as the law may provide, all cases may be tried without a jury or before fewer than the number of jurors provided by law. In all civil actions, two-thirds of the jury may render a verdict, and a verdict so rendered shall have the same force and effect as if all had concurred therein. In all criminal actions, the verdict shall be unanimous.

Section 27. Imprisonment for debt. No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in the manner provided by law, upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or in cases of tort, where there is strong presumption of fraud.

Section 28. Criminal justice policy — rights of the convicted. (1) Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on the principles of prevention, reformation, public safety, and restitution for victims.

(2) Full rights are restored by termination of state supervision for any offense against the state.

Section 29. Eminent domain. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation to the full extent of the loss having been first made to or paid into court for the owner. In the event of litigation, just compensation shall include necessary expenses of litigation to be awarded by the court when the private property owner prevails.

Section 30. Treason and descent of estates. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; no person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court; no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature; no conviction shall cause the loss of property to the relatives or heirs of the convicted. The estates of suicides shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death.

Section 31. Ex post facto, obligation of contracts, and irrevocable privileges. No ex post facto law nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges, franchises, or immunities, shall be passed by the legislature.

Section 32. Civilian control of the military. The military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power; no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner provided by law.

Section 33. Importation of armed persons. No armed person or persons or armed body of men shall be brought into this state for the preservation of the peace, or the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the legislature, or of the governor when the legislature cannot be convened.

Section 34. Unenumerated rights. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

Section 35. Servicemen, servicewomen, and veterans. The people declare that Montana servicemen,

servicewomen, and veterans may be given special considerations determined by the legislature.

ARTICLE III

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. Separation of powers. The power of the government of this state is divided into three distinct branches—legislative, executive, and judicial. No person or persons charged with the exercise of power properly belonging to one branch shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

Section 2. Continuity of government. The seat of government shall be in Helena, except during periods of emergency resulting from disasters or enemy attack. The legislature may enact laws to insure the continuity of government during a period of emergency without regard for other provisions of the constitution. They shall be effective only during the period of emergency that affects a particular office or governmental operation.

Section 3. Oath of office. Members of the legislature and all executive, ministerial and judicial officers, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before they enter upon the duties of their offices: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Montana, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity (so help me God)." No other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

Section 4. Initiative. (1) The people may enact laws by initiative on all matters except appropriations of money and local or special laws.

(2) Initiative petitions must contain the full text of the proposed measure, shall be signed by at least five percent of the qualified electors in each of at least one-third of the legislative representative districts and the total number of signers must be at least five percent of the total qualified electors of the state. Petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state at least three months prior to the election at which the measure will be voted upon.

(3) The sufficiency of the initiative petition shall not be questioned after the election is held.

Section 5. Referendum. (1) The people may approve or reject by referendum any act of the legislature except an

appropriation of money. A referendum shall be held either upon order by the legislature or upon petition signed by at least five percent of the qualified electors in each of at least one-third of the legislative representative districts. The total number of signers must be at least five percent of the qualified electors of the state. A referendum petition shall be filed with the secretary of state no later than six months after adjournment of the legislature which passed the act.

(2) An act referred to the people is in effect until suspended by petitions signed by at least 15 percent of the qualified electors in a majority of the legislative representative districts. If so suspended the act shall become operative only after it is approved at an election, the result of which has been determined and declared as provided by law.

Section 6. Elections. The people shall vote on initiative and referendum measures at the general election unless the legislature orders a special election.

Section 7. Number of electors. The number of qualified electors required in each legislative representative district and in the state shall be determined by the number of votes cast for the office of governor in the preceding general election.

Section 8. Prohibition. The provisions of this Article do not apply to CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION, Article XIV.

Section 9. Gambling. All forms of gambling, lotteries, and gift enterprises are prohibited unless authorized by acts of the legislature or by the people through initiative or referendum.

ARTICLE IV

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

Section 1. Ballot. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot.

Section 2. Qualified elector. Any citizen of the United States 18 years of age or older who meets the registration and residence requirements provided by law is a qualified elector unless he is serving a sentence for a felony in a penal institution or is of unsound mind, as determined by a court.

Section 3. Elections. The legislature shall provide by law the requirements for residence, registration, absentee voting, and administration of elections. It may provide for a system of poll booth registration, and shall insure the purity of elections and guard against abuses of the electoral process.

Section 4. Eligibility for public office. Any qualified elector is eligible to any public office except as otherwise

provided in this constitution. The legislature may provide additional qualifications but no person convicted of a felony shall be eligible to hold office until his final discharge from state supervision.

Section 5. Result of elections. In all elections held by the people, the person or persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Section 6. Privilege from arrest. A qualified elector is privileged from arrest at polling places and in going to and returning therefrom, unless apprehended in the commission of a felony or a breach of the peace.

Section 7. Ballot issues — challenges — elections. (1) An initiative or referendum that qualifies for the ballot under Article III or Article XIV shall be submitted to the qualified electors as provided in the Article under which the initiative or referendum qualified unless a new election is held pursuant to this section.

(2) A preelection challenge to the procedure by which an initiative or referendum qualified for the ballot or a postelection challenge to the manner in which the election was conducted shall be given priority by the courts.

(3) If the election on an initiative or referendum properly qualifying for the ballot is declared invalid because the election was improperly conducted, the secretary of state shall submit the issue to the qualified electors at the next regularly scheduled statewide election unless the legislature orders a special election.

Section 8. Limitation on terms of office. (1) The secretary of state or other authorized official shall not certify a candidate's nomination or election to, or print or cause to be printed on any ballot the name of a candidate for, one of the following offices if, at the end of the current term of that office, the candidate will have served in that office or had he not resigned or been recalled would have served in that office:

(a) 8 or more years in any 16-year period as governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction;

(b) 8 or more years in any 16-year period as a state representative;

(c) 8 or more years in any 16-year period as a state senator;

(d) 6 or more years in any 12-year period as a member of the U.S. house of representatives; and

(e) 12 or more years in any 24-year period as a member of the U.S. senate.

(2) When computing time served for purposes of subsection (1), the provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to time served in terms that end during or prior to January 1993.

(3) Nothing contained herein shall preclude an otherwise qualified candidate from being certified as nominated or elected by virtue of write-in votes cast for said candidate.

ARTICLE V

THE LEGISLATURE

Section 1. Power and structure. The legislative power is vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The people reserve to themselves the powers of initiative and referendum.

Section 2. Size. The size of the legislature shall be provided by law, but the senate shall not have more than 50 or fewer than 40 members and the house shall not have more than 100 or fewer than 80 members.

Section 3. Election and terms. A member of the house of representatives shall be elected for a term of two years and a member of the senate for a term of four years each to begin on a date provided by law. One-half of the senators shall be elected every two years.

Section 4. Qualifications. A candidate for the legislature shall be a resident of the state for at least one year next preceding the general election. For six months next preceding the general election, he shall be a resident of the county if it contains one or more districts or of the district if it contains all or parts of more than one county.

Section 5. Compensation. Each member of the legislature shall receive compensation for his services and allowances provided by law. No legislature may fix its own compensation.

Section 6. Sessions. The legislature shall meet each odd-numbered year in regular session of not more than 90 legislative days. Any legislature may increase the limit on the length of any subsequent session. The legislature may be convened in special sessions by the governor or at the written request of a majority of the members.

Section 7. Vacancies. A vacancy in the legislature shall be filled by special election for the unexpired term unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 8. Immunity. A member of the legislature is privileged from arrest during attendance at sessions of the legislature and in going to and returning therefrom, unless apprehended in the commission of a felony or a breach of the peace. He shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in the legislature.

Section 9. Disqualification. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under the state; and no member of congress, or other person holding an office (except notary public, or the militia) under the United States or this state, shall be a member of the legislature during his continuance in office.

Section 10. Organization and procedure. (1) Each house shall judge the election and qualifications of its members. It may by law vest in the courts the power to try and determine contested elections. Each house shall choose its officers from among its members, keep a journal, and make rules for its proceedings. Each house may expel or punish a member for good cause shown with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its members.

(2) A majority of each house constitutes a quorum. A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel attendance of absent members.

(3) The sessions of the legislature and of the committee of the whole, all committee meetings, and all hearings shall be open to the public.

(4) The legislature may establish a legislative council and other interim committees. The legislature shall establish a legislative post-audit committee which shall supervise post-auditing duties provided by law.

(5) Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn or recess for more than three days or to any place other than that in which the two houses are sitting.

Section 11. Bills. (1) A law shall be passed by bill which shall not be so altered or amended on its passage through the legislature as to change its original purpose. No bill shall become law except by a vote of the majority of all members present and voting.

(2) Every vote of each member of the legislature on each substantive question in the legislature, in any committee, or in committee of the whole shall be recorded and made public. On final passage, the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes and the names entered on the journal.

(3) Each bill, except general appropriation bills and bills for the codification and general revision of the laws, shall contain only one subject, clearly expressed in its title. If any subject is embraced in any act and is not expressed in the title, only so much of the act not so expressed is void.

(4) A general appropriation bill shall contain only appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, for interest on the public debt, and for public schools. Every other appropriation shall be made by a separate bill, containing but one subject.

(5) No appropriation shall be made for religious, charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes to any private individual, private association, or private corporation not under control of the state.

(6) A law may be challenged on the ground of noncompliance with this section only within two years after its effective date.

Section 12. Local and special legislation. The legislature shall not pass a special or local act when a general act is, or can be made, applicable.

Section 13. Impeachment. (1) The governor, executive officers, heads of state departments, judicial officers, and such other officers as may be provided by law are subject to impeachment, and upon conviction shall be removed from office. Other proceedings for removal from public office for cause may be provided by law.

(2) The legislature shall provide for the manner, procedure, and causes for impeachment and may select the senate as tribunal.

(3) Impeachment shall be brought only by a two-thirds vote of the house. The tribunal hearing the charges shall convict only by a vote of two-thirds or more of its members.

(4) Conviction shall extend only to removal from office, but the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall also be liable to prosecution according to law.

Section 14. Districting and apportionment. (1) The state shall be divided into as many districts as there are members of the house, and each district shall elect one representative. Each senate district shall be composed of two adjoining house districts, and shall elect one senator. Each district shall consist of compact and contiguous territory. All districts shall be as nearly equal in population as is practicable.

(2) In the legislative session following ratification of this constitution and thereafter in each session preceding each

federal population census, a commission of five citizens, none of whom may be public officials, shall be selected to prepare a plan for redistricting and reapportioning the state into legislative districts and a plan for redistricting the state into congressional districts. The majority and minority leaders of each house shall each designate one commissioner. Within 20 days after their designation, the four commissioners shall select the fifth member, who shall serve as chairman of the commission. If the four members fail to select the fifth member within the time prescribed, a majority of the supreme court shall select him.

(3) Within 90 days after the official final decennial census figures are available, the commission shall file its final plan for congressional districts with the secretary of state and it shall become law.

(4) The commission shall submit its plan for legislative districts to the legislature at the first regular session after its appointment or after the census figures are available. Within 30 days after submission, the legislature shall return the plan to the commission with its recommendations. Within 30 days thereafter, the commission shall file its final plan for legislative districts with the secretary of state and it shall become law.

(5) Upon filing both plans, the commission is then dissolved.

ARTICLE VI

THE EXECUTIVE

Section 1. Officers. (1) The executive branch includes a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and auditor.

(2) Each holds office for a term of four years which begins on the first Monday of January next succeeding election, and until a successor is elected and qualified.

(3) Each shall reside at the seat of government, there keep the public records of his office, and perform such other duties as are provided in this constitution and by law.

Section 2. Election. (1) The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and auditor shall be elected by the qualified electors at a general election provided by law.

(2) Each candidate for governor shall file jointly with a candidate for lieutenant governor in primary elections, or so otherwise comply with nomination procedures provided by law

that the offices of governor and lieutenant governor are voted upon together in primary and general elections.

Section 3. Qualifications. (1) No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, or auditor unless he is 25 years of age or older at the time of his election. In addition, each shall be a citizen of the United States who has resided within the state two years next preceding his election.

(2) Any person with the foregoing qualifications is eligible to the office of attorney general if an attorney in good standing admitted to practice law in Montana who has engaged in the active practice thereof for at least five years before election.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall have such educational qualifications as are provided by law.

Section 4. Duties. (1) The executive power is vested in the governor who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall have such other duties as are provided in this constitution and by law.

(2) The lieutenant governor shall perform the duties provided by law and those delegated to him by the governor. No power specifically vested in the governor by this constitution may be delegated to the lieutenant governor.

(3) The secretary of state shall maintain official records of the executive branch and of the acts of the legislature, as provided by law. He shall keep the great seal of the state of Montana and perform any other duties provided by law.

(4) The attorney general is the legal officer of the state and shall have the duties and powers provided by law.

(5) The superintendent of public instruction and the auditor shall have such duties as are provided by law.

Section 5. Compensation. (1) Officers of the executive branch shall receive salaries provided by law.

(2) During his term, no elected officer of the executive branch may hold another public office or receive compensation for services from any other governmental agency. He may be a candidate for any public office during his term.

Section 6. Vacancy in office. (1) If the office of lieutenant governor becomes vacant by his succession to the office of governor, or by his death, resignation, or disability as determined by law, the governor shall appoint a qualified person to serve in that office for the remainder of the term. If

both the elected governor and the elected lieutenant governor become unable to serve in the office of governor, succession to the respective offices shall be as provided by law for the period until the next general election. Then, a governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected to fill the remainder of the original term.

(2) If the office of secretary of state, attorney general, auditor, or superintendent of public instruction becomes vacant by death, resignation, or disability as determined by law, the governor shall appoint a qualified person to serve in that office until the next general election and until a successor is elected and qualified. The person elected to fill a vacancy shall hold the office until the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

Section 7. 20 departments. All executive and administrative offices, boards, bureaus, commissions, agencies and instrumentalities of the executive branch (except for the office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and auditor) and their respective functions, powers, and duties, shall be allocated by law among not more than 20 principal departments so as to provide an orderly arrangement in the administrative organization of state government. Temporary commissions may be established by law and need not be allocated within a department.

Section 8. Appointing power. (1) The departments provided for in section 7 shall be under the supervision of the governor. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution or by law, each department shall be headed by a single executive appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate to hold office until the end of the governor's term unless sooner removed by the governor.

(2) The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, all officers provided for in this constitution or by law whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for. They shall hold office until the end of the governor's term unless sooner removed by the governor.

(3) If a vacancy occurs in any such office when the legislature is not in session, the governor shall appoint a qualified person to discharge the duties thereof until the office is filled by appointment and confirmation.

(4) A person not confirmed by the senate for an office shall not, except at its request, be nominated again for that office at the same session, or be appointed to that office when the legislature is not in session.

Section 9. Budget and messages. The governor shall at the beginning of each legislative session, and may at other times, give the legislature information and recommend measures he considers necessary. The governor shall submit to the legislature at a time fixed by law, a budget for the ensuing fiscal period setting forth in detail for all operating funds the proposed expenditures and estimated revenue of the state.

Section 10. Veto power. (1) Each bill passed by the legislature, except bills proposing amendments to the Montana constitution, bills ratifying proposed amendments to the United States constitution, resolutions, and initiative and referendum measures, shall be submitted to the governor for his signature. If he does not sign or veto the bill within 10 days after its delivery to him, it shall become law. The governor shall return a vetoed bill to the legislature with a statement of his reasons therefor.

(2) The governor may return any bill to the legislature with his recommendation for amendment. If the legislature passes the bill in accordance with the governor's recommendation, it shall again return the bill to the governor for his reconsideration. The governor shall not return a bill for amendment a second time.

(3) If after receipt of a veto message, two-thirds of the members of each house present approve the bill, it shall become law.

(4) (a) If the legislature is not in session when the governor vetoes a bill approved by two-thirds of the members present, he shall return the bill with his reasons therefor to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall poll the members of the legislature by mail and shall send each member a copy of the governor's veto message. If two-thirds or more of the members of each house vote to override the veto, the bill shall become law.

(b) The legislature may reconvene as provided by law to reconsider any bill vetoed by the governor when the legislature is not in session.

(5) The governor may veto items in appropriation bills, and in such instances the procedure shall be the same as upon veto of an entire bill.

Section 11. Special session. Whenever the governor considers it in the public interest, he may convene the legislature.

Section 12. Pardons. The governor may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, restore citizenship, and suspend

and remit fines and forfeitures subject to procedures provided by law.

Section 13. Militia. (1) The governor is commander-in-chief of the militia forces of the state, except when they are in the actual service of the United States. He may call out any part or all of the forces to aid in the execution of the laws, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or protect life and property in natural disasters.

(2) The militia forces shall consist of all able-bodied citizens of the state except those exempted by law.

Section 14. Succession. (1) If the governor-elect is disqualified or dies, the lieutenant governor-elect upon qualifying for the office shall become governor for the full term. If the governor-elect fails to assume office for any other reason, the lieutenant governor-elect upon qualifying as such shall serve as acting governor until the governor-elect is able to assume office, or until the office becomes vacant.

(2) The lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor when so requested in writing by the governor. After the governor has been absent from the state for more than 45 consecutive days, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor.

(3) He shall serve as acting governor when the governor is so disabled as to be unable to communicate to the lieutenant governor the fact of his inability to perform the duties of his office. The lieutenant governor shall continue to serve as acting governor until the governor is able to resume the duties of his office.

(4) Whenever, at any other time, the lieutenant governor and attorney general transmit to the legislature their written declaration that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the legislature shall convene to determine whether he is able to do so.

(5) If the legislature, within 21 days after convening, determines by two-thirds vote of its members that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor. Thereafter, when the governor transmits to the legislature his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office within 15 days, unless the legislature determines otherwise by two-thirds vote of its members. If the legislature so determines, the lieutenant governor shall continue to serve as acting governor.

(6) If the office of governor becomes vacant by reason of death, resignation, or disqualification, the lieutenant governor shall become governor for the remainder of the term, except as provided in this constitution.

(7) Additional succession to fill vacancies shall be provided by law.

(8) When there is a vacancy in the office of governor, the successor shall be the governor. The acting governor shall have the powers and duties of the office of governor only for the period during which he serves.

Section 15. Information for governor. (1) The governor may require information in writing, under oath when required, from the officers of the executive branch upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

(2) He may require information in writing, under oath, from all officers and managers of state institutions.

(3) He may appoint a committee to investigate and report to him upon the condition of any executive office or state institution.

ARTICLE VII

THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. Judicial power. The judicial power of the state is vested in one supreme court, district courts, justice courts, and such other courts as may be provided by law.

Section 2. Supreme court jurisdiction. (1) The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction and may issue, hear, and determine writs appropriate thereto. It has original jurisdiction to issue, hear, and determine writs of habeas corpus and such other writs as may be provided by law.

(2) It has general supervisory control over all other courts.

(3) It may make rules governing appellate procedure, practice and procedure for all other courts, admission to the bar and the conduct of its members. Rules of procedure shall be subject to disapproval by the legislature in either of the two sessions following promulgation.

(4) Supreme court process shall extend to all parts of the state.

Section 3. Supreme court organization. (1) The supreme court consists of one chief justice and four justices, but the legislature may increase the number of justices from

four to six. A majority shall join in and pronounce decisions, which must be in writing.

(2) A district judge shall be substituted for the chief justice or a justice in the event of disqualification or disability, and the opinion of the district judge sitting with the supreme court shall have the same effect as an opinion of a justice.

Section 4. District court jurisdiction. (1) The district court has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases amounting to felony and all civil matters and cases at law and in equity. It may issue all writs appropriate to its jurisdiction. It shall have the power of naturalization and such additional jurisdiction as may be delegated by the laws of the United States or the state of Montana. Its process shall extend to all parts of the state.

(2) The district court shall hear appeals from inferior courts as trials anew unless otherwise provided by law. The legislature may provide for direct review by the district court of decisions of administrative agencies.

(3) Other courts may have jurisdiction of criminal cases not amounting to felony and such jurisdiction concurrent with that of the district court as may be provided by law.

Section 5. Justices of the peace. (1) There shall be elected in each county at least one justice of the peace with qualifications, training, and monthly compensation provided by law. There shall be provided such facilities that they may perform their duties in dignified surroundings.

(2) Justice courts shall have such original jurisdiction as may be provided by law. They shall not have trial jurisdiction in any criminal case designated a felony except as examining courts.

(3) The legislature may provide for additional justices of the peace in each county.

Section 6. Judicial districts. (1) The legislature shall divide the state into judicial districts and provide for the number of judges in each district. Each district shall be formed of compact territory and be bounded by county lines.

(2) The legislature may change the number and boundaries of judicial districts and the number of judges in each district, but no change in boundaries or the number of districts or judges therein shall work a removal of any judge from office during the term for which he was elected or appointed.

(3) The chief justice may, upon request of the district judge, assign district judges and other judges for temporary service from one district to another, and from one county to another.

Section 7. Terms and pay. (1) All justices and judges shall be paid as provided by law, but salaries shall not be diminished during terms of office.

(2) Terms of office shall be eight years for supreme court justices, six years for district court judges, four years for justices of the peace, and as provided by law for other judges.

Section 8. Selection. (1) Supreme court justices and district court judges shall be elected by the qualified electors as provided by law.

(2) For any vacancy in the office of supreme court justice or district court judge, the governor shall appoint a replacement from nominees selected in the manner provided by law. If the governor fails to appoint within thirty days after receipt of nominees, the chief justice or acting chief justice shall make the appointment from the same nominees within thirty days of the governor's failure to appoint. Appointments made under this subsection shall be subject to confirmation by the senate, as provided by law. If the appointee is not confirmed, the office shall be vacant and a replacement shall be made under the procedures provided for in this section. The appointee shall serve until the election for the office as provided by law and until a successor is elected and qualified. The person elected or retained at the election shall serve until the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was elected. No appointee, whether confirmed or unconfirmed, shall serve past the term of his predecessor without standing for election.

(3) If an incumbent files for election and there is no election contest for the office, the name of the incumbent shall nevertheless be placed on the general election ballot to allow the voters of the state or district to approve or reject him. If an incumbent is rejected, the vacancy in the office for which the election was held shall be filled as provided in subsection (2).

Section 9. Qualifications. (1) A citizen of the United States who has resided in the state two years immediately before taking office is eligible to the office of supreme court justice or district court judge if admitted to the practice of law in Montana for at least five years prior to the date of appointment or election. Qualifications and methods of selection of judges of other courts shall be provided by law.

(2) No supreme court justice or district court judge shall solicit or receive compensation in any form whatever on account of his office, except salary and actual necessary travel expense.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no supreme court justice or district court judge shall practice law

during his term of office, engage in any other employment for which salary or fee is paid, or hold office in a political party.

(4) Supreme court justices shall reside within the state. During his term of office, a district court judge shall reside in the district and a justice of the peace shall reside in the county in which he is elected or appointed. The residency requirement for every other judge must be provided by law.

Section 10. Forfeiture of judicial position. Any holder of a judicial position forfeits that position by either filing for an elective public office other than a judicial position or absenting himself from the state for more than 60 consecutive days.

Section 11. Removal and discipline. (1) The legislature shall create a judicial standards commission consisting of five persons and provide for the appointment thereto of two district judges, one attorney, and two citizens who are neither judges nor attorneys.

(2) The commission shall investigate complaints, and make rules implementing this section. It may subpoena witnesses and documents.

(3) Upon recommendation of the commission, the supreme court may:

(a) Retire any justice or judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of his duties and is or may become permanent; or

(b) Censure, suspend, or remove any justice or judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform his duties, violation of canons of judicial ethics adopted by the supreme court of the state of Montana, or habitual intemperance.

(4) The proceedings of the commission are confidential except as provided by statute.

ARTICLE VIII

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Section 1. Tax purposes. Taxes shall be levied by general laws for public purposes.

Section 2. Tax power inalienable. The power to tax shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away.

Section 3. Property tax administration. The state shall appraise, assess, and equalize the valuation of all property which is to be taxed in the manner provided by law.

Section 4. Equal valuation. All taxing jurisdictions shall use the assessed valuation of property established by the state.

Section 5. Property tax exemptions. (1) The legislature may exempt from taxation:

(a) Property of the United States, the state, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations, and public libraries, but any private interest in such property may be taxed separately.

(b) Institutions of purely public charity, hospitals and places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, places for actual religious worship, and property used exclusively for educational purposes.

(c) Any other classes of property.

(2) The legislature may authorize creation of special improvement districts for capital improvements and the maintenance thereof. It may authorize the assessment of charges for such improvements and maintenance against tax exempt property directly benefited thereby.

Section 6. Highway revenue non-diversion. (1) Revenue from gross vehicle weight fees and excise and license taxes (except general sales and use taxes) on gasoline, fuel, and other energy sources used to propel vehicles on public highways shall be used as authorized by the legislature, after deduction of statutory refunds and adjustments, solely for:

(a) Payment of obligations incurred for construction, reconstruction, repair, operation, and maintenance of public highways, streets, roads, and bridges.

(b) Payment of county, city, and town obligations on streets, roads, and bridges.

(c) Enforcement of highway safety, driver education, tourist promotion, and administrative collection costs.

(2) Such revenue may be appropriated for other purposes by a three-fifths vote of the members of each house of the legislature.

Section 7. Tax appeals. The legislature shall provide independent appeal procedures for taxpayer grievances about appraisals, assessments, equalization, and taxes. The legislature shall include a review procedure at the local government unit level.

Section 8. State debt. No state debt shall be created unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the legislature or a majority of the electors voting

thereon. No state debt shall be created to cover deficits incurred because appropriations exceeded anticipated revenue.

Section 9. Balanced budget. Appropriations by the legislature shall not exceed anticipated revenue.

Section 10. Local government debt. The legislature shall by law limit debts of counties, cities, towns, and all other local governmental entities.

Section 11. Use of loan proceeds. All money borrowed by or on behalf of the state or any county, city, town, or other local governmental entity shall be used only for purposes specified in the authorizing law.

Section 12. Strict accountability. The legislature shall by law insure strict accountability of all revenue received and money spent by the state and counties, cities, towns, and all other local governmental entities.

Section 13. Investment of public funds and public retirement system and state compensation insurance fund assets. (1) The legislature shall provide for a unified investment program for public funds and public retirement system and state compensation insurance fund assets and provide rules therefor, including supervision of investment of surplus funds of all counties, cities, towns, and other local governmental entities. Each fund forming a part of the unified investment program shall be separately identified. Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4), no public funds shall be invested in private corporate capital stock. The investment program shall be audited at least annually and a report thereof submitted to the governor and legislature.

(2) The public school fund and the permanent funds of the Montana university system and all other state institutions of learning shall be safely and conservatively invested in:

(a) Public securities of the state, its subdivisions, local government units, and districts within the state, or

(b) Bonds of the United States or other securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or

(c) Such other safe investments bearing a fixed rate of interest as may be provided by law.

(3) Investment of public retirement system assets shall be managed in a fiduciary capacity in the same manner that a prudent expert acting in a fiduciary capacity and familiar with the circumstances would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a similar character with similar aims. Public retirement

system assets may be invested in private corporate capital stock.

(4) Investment of state compensation insurance fund assets shall be managed in a fiduciary capacity in the same manner that a prudent expert acting in a fiduciary capacity and familiar with the circumstances would use in the conduct of a private insurance organization. State compensation insurance fund assets may be invested in private corporate capital stock. However, the stock investments shall not exceed 25 percent of the book value of the state compensation insurance fund's total invested assets.

Section 14. Prohibited payments. Except for interest on the public debt, no money shall be paid out of the treasury unless upon an appropriation made by law and a warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

Section 15. Public retirement system assets. (1) Public retirement systems shall be funded on an actuarially sound basis. Public retirement system assets, including income and actuarially required contributions, shall not be encumbered, diverted, reduced, or terminated and shall be held in trust to provide benefits to participants and their beneficiaries and to defray administrative expenses.

(2) The governing boards of public retirement systems shall administer the system, including actuarial determinations, as fiduciaries of system participants and their beneficiaries.

Section 16. Limitation on sales tax or use tax rates. The rate of a general statewide sales tax or use tax may not exceed 4%.

ARTICLE IX

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Section 1. Protection and improvement. (1) The state and each person shall maintain and improve a clean and healthful environment in Montana for present and future generations.

(2) The legislature shall provide for the administration and enforcement of this duty.

(3) The legislature shall provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Section 2. Reclamation. (1) All lands disturbed by the taking of natural resources shall be reclaimed. The legislature

shall provide effective requirements and standards for the reclamation of lands disturbed.

(2) The legislature shall provide for a fund, to be known as the resource indemnity trust of the state of Montana, to be funded by such taxes on the extraction of natural resources as the legislature may from time to time impose for that purpose.

(3) The principal of the resource indemnity trust shall forever remain inviolate in an amount of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000), guaranteed by the state against loss or diversion.

Section 3. Water rights. (1) All existing rights to the use of any waters for any useful or beneficial purpose are hereby recognized and confirmed.

(2) The use of all water that is now or may hereafter be appropriated for sale, rent, distribution, or other beneficial use, the right of way over the lands of others for all ditches, drains, flumes, canals, and aqueducts necessarily used in connection therewith, and the sites for reservoirs necessary for collecting and storing water shall be held to be a public use.

(3) All surface, underground, flood, and atmospheric waters within the boundaries of the state are the property of the state for the use of its people and are subject to appropriation for beneficial uses as provided by law.

(4) The legislature shall provide for the administration, control, and regulation of water rights and shall establish a system of centralized records, in addition to the present system of local records.

Section 4. Cultural resources. The legislature shall provide for the identification, acquisition, restoration, enhancement, preservation, and administration of scenic, historic, archeologic, scientific, cultural, and recreational areas, sites, records and objects, and for their use and enjoyment by the people.

Section 5. Severance tax on coal — trust fund. The legislature shall dedicate not less than one-fourth (1/4) of the coal severance tax to a trust fund, the interest and income from which may be appropriated. The principal of the trust shall forever remain inviolate unless appropriated by vote of three-fourths (3/4) of the members of each house of the legislature. After December 31, 1979, at least fifty percent (50%) of the severance tax shall be dedicated to the trust fund.

ARTICLE X**EDUCATION AND PUBLIC LANDS**

Section 1. Educational goals and duties. (1) It is the goal of the people to establish a system of education which will develop the full educational potential of each person. Equality of educational opportunity is guaranteed to each person of the state.

(2) The state recognizes the distinct and unique cultural heritage of the American Indians and is committed in its educational goals to the preservation of their cultural integrity.

(3) The legislature shall provide a basic system of free quality public elementary and secondary schools. The legislature may provide such other educational institutions, public libraries, and educational programs as it deems desirable. It shall fund and distribute in an equitable manner to the school districts the state's share of the cost of the basic elementary and secondary school system.

Section 2. Public school fund. The public school fund of the state shall consist of: (1) Proceeds from the school lands which have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States,

(2) Lands granted in lieu thereof,

(3) Lands given or granted by any person or corporation under any law or grant of the United States,

(4) All other grants of land or money made from the United States for general educational purposes or without special purpose,

(5) All interests in estates that escheat to the state,

(6) All unclaimed shares and dividends of any corporation incorporated in the state,

(7) All other grants, gifts, devises or bequests made to the state for general educational purposes.

Section 3. Public school fund inviolate. The public school fund shall forever remain inviolate, guaranteed by the state against loss or diversion.

Section 4. Board of land commissioners. The governor, superintendent of public instruction, auditor, secretary of state, and attorney general constitute the board of land commissioners. It has the authority to direct, control, lease, exchange, and sell school lands and lands which have been or

may be granted for the support and benefit of the various state educational institutions, under such regulations and restrictions as may be provided by law.

Section 5. Public school fund revenue. (1) Ninety-five percent of all the interest received on the public school fund and ninety-five percent of all rent received from the leasing of school lands and all other income from the public school fund shall be equitably apportioned annually to public elementary and secondary school districts as provided by law.

(2) The remaining five percent of all interest received on the public school fund, and the remaining five percent of all rent received from the leasing of school lands and all other income from the public school fund shall annually be added to the public school fund and become and forever remain an inseparable and inviolable part thereof.

Section 6. Aid prohibited to sectarian schools. (1) The legislature, counties, cities, towns, school districts, and public corporations shall not make any direct or indirect appropriation or payment from any public fund or monies, or any grant of lands or other property for any sectarian purpose or to aid any church, school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled in whole or in part by any church, sect, or denomination.

(2) This section shall not apply to funds from federal sources provided to the state for the express purpose of distribution to non-public education.

Section 7. Nondiscrimination in education. No religious or partisan test or qualification shall be required of any teacher or student as a condition of admission into any public educational institution. Attendance shall not be required at any religious service. No sectarian tenets shall be advocated in any public educational institution of the state. No person shall be refused admission to any public educational institution on account of sex, race, creed, religion, political beliefs, or national origin.

Section 8. School district trustees. The supervision and control of schools in each school district shall be vested in a board of trustees to be elected as provided by law.

Section 9. Boards of education. (1) There is a state board of education composed of the board of regents of higher education and the board of public education. It is responsible for long-range planning, and for coordinating and evaluating policies and programs for the state's educational systems. It shall submit unified budget requests. A tie vote at any meeting

may be broken by the governor, who is an ex officio member of each component board.

(2) (a) The government and control of the Montana university system is vested in a board of regents of higher education which shall have full power, responsibility, and authority to supervise, coordinate, manage and control the Montana university system and shall supervise and coordinate other public educational institutions assigned by law.

(b) The board consists of seven members appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate, to overlapping terms, as provided by law. The governor and superintendent of public instruction are ex officio non-voting members of the board.

(c) The board shall appoint a commissioner of higher education and prescribe his term and duties.

(d) The funds and appropriations under the control of the board of regents are subject to the same audit provisions as are all other state funds.

(3) (a) There is a board of public education to exercise general supervision over the public school system and such other public educational institutions as may be assigned by law. Other duties of the board shall be provided by law.

(b) The board consists of seven members appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate, to overlapping terms as provided by law. The governor, commissioner of higher education and state superintendent of public instruction shall be ex officio non-voting members of the board.

Section 10. State university funds. The funds of the Montana university system and of all other state institutions of learning, from whatever source accruing, shall forever remain inviolate and sacred to the purpose for which they were dedicated. The various funds shall be respectively invested under such regulations as may be provided by law, and shall be guaranteed by the state against loss or diversion. The interest from such invested funds, together with the rent from leased lands or properties, shall be devoted to the maintenance and perpetuation of the respective institutions.

Section 11. Public land trust, disposition. (1) All lands of the state that have been or may be granted by congress, or acquired by gift or grant or devise from any person or corporation, shall be public lands of the state. They shall be held in trust for the people, to be disposed of as hereafter provided, for the respective purposes for which they have been or may be granted, donated or devised.

(2) No such land or any estate or interest therein shall ever be disposed of except in pursuance of general laws providing for such disposition, or until the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, has been paid or safely secured to the state.

(3) No land which the state holds by grant from the United States which prescribes the manner of disposal and minimum price shall be disposed of except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed without the consent of the United States.

(4) All public land shall be classified by the board of land commissioners in a manner provided by law. Any public land may be exchanged for other land, public or private, which is equal in value and, as closely as possible, equal in area.

ARTICLE XI

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. Definition. The term "local government units" includes, but is not limited to, counties and incorporated cities and towns. Other local government units may be established by law.

Section 2. Counties. The counties of the state are those that exist on the date of ratification of this constitution. No county boundary may be changed or county seat transferred until approved by a majority of those voting on the question in each county affected.

Section 3. Forms of government. (1) The legislature shall provide methods for governing local government units and procedures for incorporating, classifying, merging, consolidating, and dissolving such units, and altering their boundaries. The legislature shall provide such optional or alternative forms of government that each unit or combination of units may adopt, amend, or abandon an optional or alternative form by a majority of those voting on the question.

(2) One optional form of county government includes, but is not limited to, the election of three county commissioners, a clerk and recorder, a clerk of district court, a county attorney, a sheriff, a treasurer, a surveyor, a county superintendent of schools, an assessor, a coroner, and a public administrator. The terms, qualifications, duties, and compensation of those offices shall be provided by law. The Board of county commissioners may consolidate two or more such offices. The Boards of two or more counties may provide for a joint office and for the election of one official to perform the duties of any such office in those counties.

Section 4. General powers. (1) A local government unit without self-government powers has the following general powers:

(a) An incorporated city or town has the powers of a municipal corporation and legislative, administrative, and other powers provided or implied by law.

(b) A county has legislative, administrative, and other powers provided or implied by law.

(c) Other local government units have powers provided by law.

(2) The powers of incorporated cities and towns and counties shall be liberally construed.

Section 5. Self-government charters. (1) The legislature shall provide procedures permitting a local government unit or combination of units to frame, adopt, amend, revise, or abandon a self-government charter with the approval of a majority of those voting on the question. The procedures shall not require approval of a charter by a legislative body.

(2) If the legislature does not provide such procedures by July 1, 1975, they may be established by election either:

(a) Initiated by petition in the local government unit or combination of units; or

(b) Called by the governing body of the local government unit or combination of units.

(3) Charter provisions establishing executive, legislative, and administrative structure and organization are superior to statutory provisions.

Section 6. Self-government powers. A local government unit adopting a self-government charter may exercise any power not prohibited by this constitution, law, or charter. This grant of self-government powers may be extended to other local government units through optional forms of government provided for in section 3.

Section 7. Intergovernmental cooperation. (1) Unless prohibited by law or charter, a local government unit may

(a) cooperate in the exercise of any function, power, or responsibility with,

(b) share the services of any officer or facilities with,

(c) transfer or delegate any function, power, responsibility, or duty of any officer to one or more other local government units, school districts, the state, or the United States.

(2) The qualified electors of a local government unit may, by initiative or referendum, require it to do so.

Section 8. Initiative and referendum. The legislature shall extend the initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by the constitution to the qualified electors of each local government unit.

Section 9. Voter review of local government. (1) The legislature shall, within four years of the ratification of this constitution, provide procedures requiring each local government unit or combination of units to review its structure and submit one alternative form of government to the qualified electors at the next general or special election.

(2) The legislature shall require an election in each local government to determine whether a local government will undertake a review procedure once every ten years after the first election. Approval by a majority of those voting in the decennial general election on the question of undertaking a local government review is necessary to mandate the election of a local government study commission. Study commission members shall be elected during any regularly scheduled election in local governments mandating their election.

ARTICLE XII

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

Section 1. Agriculture. (1) The legislature shall provide for a Department of Agriculture and enact laws and provide appropriations to protect, enhance, and develop all agriculture.

(2) Special levies may be made on livestock and on agricultural commodities for disease control and indemnification, predator control, and livestock and commodity inspection, protection, research, and promotion. Revenue derived shall be used solely for the purposes of the levies.

Section 2. Labor. (1) The legislature shall provide for a Department of Labor and Industry, headed by a Commissioner appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.

(2) A maximum period of 8 hours is a regular day's work in all industries and employment except agriculture and stock raising. The legislature may change this maximum period to promote the general welfare.

Section 3. Institutions and assistance. (1) The state shall establish and support institutions and facilities as the public good may require, including homes which may be necessary and desirable for the care of veterans.

(2) Persons committed to any such institutions shall retain all rights except those necessarily suspended as a condition of commitment. Suspended rights are restored upon termination of the state's responsibility.

(3) The legislature may provide such economic assistance and social and rehabilitative services for those who, by reason of age, infirmities, or misfortune are determined by the legislature to be in need.

(4) The legislature may set eligibility criteria for programs and services, as well as for the duration and level of benefits and services.

Section 4. Montana tobacco settlement trust fund. (1) The legislature shall dedicate not less than two-fifths of any tobacco settlement proceeds received on or after January 1, 2001, to a trust fund, nine-tenths of the interest and income of which may be appropriated. One-tenth of the interest and income derived from the trust fund on or after January 1, 2001, shall be deposited in the trust fund. The principal of the trust fund and one-tenth of the interest and income deposited in the trust fund shall remain forever inviolate unless appropriated by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature.

(2) Appropriations of the interest, income, or principal from the trust fund shall be used only for tobacco disease prevention programs and state programs providing benefits, services, or coverage that are related to the health care needs of the people of Montana and may not be used for other purposes.

(3) Appropriations of the interest, income, or principal from the trust fund shall not be used to replace state or federal money used to fund tobacco disease prevention programs and state programs that existed on December 31, 1999, providing benefits, services, or coverage of the health care needs of the people of Montana.

ARTICLE XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Nonmunicipal corporations. (1) Corporate charters shall be granted, modified, or dissolved only pursuant to general law.

(2) The legislature shall provide protection and education for the people against harmful and unfair practices by either foreign or domestic corporations, individuals, or associations.

(3) The legislature shall pass no law retrospective in its operations which imposes on the people a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already passed.

Section 2. Consumer counsel. The legislature shall provide for an office of consumer counsel which shall have the duty of representing consumer interests in hearings before the public service commission or any other successor agency. The legislature shall provide for the funding of the office of consumer counsel by a special tax on the net income or gross revenues of regulated companies.

Section 3. Repealed. Sec. 1, Const. Amend. No. 16, 1986.

Section 4. Code of ethics. The legislature shall provide a code of ethics prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interest for members of the legislature and all state and local officers and employees.

Section 5. Exemption laws. The legislature shall enact liberal homestead and exemption laws.

Section 6. Perpetuities. No perpetuities shall be allowed except for charitable purposes.

ARTICLE XIV CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Section 1. Constitutional convention. The legislature, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members, whether one or more bodies, may at any time submit to the qualified electors the question of whether there shall be an unlimited convention to revise, alter, or amend this constitution.

Section 2. Initiative for constitutional convention.
(1) The people may by initiative petition direct the secretary of state to submit to the qualified electors the question of whether there shall be an unlimited convention to revise, alter, or amend this constitution. The petition shall be signed by at least ten percent of the qualified electors of the state. That number shall include at least ten percent of the qualified electors in each of two-fifths of the legislative districts.

(2) The secretary of state shall certify the filing of the petition in his office and cause the question to be submitted at the next general election.

Section 3. Periodic submission. If the question of holding a convention is not otherwise submitted during any period of 20 years, it shall be submitted as provided by law at the general election in the twentieth year following the last submission.

Section 4. Call of convention. If a majority of those voting on the question answer in the affirmative, the legislature shall provide for the calling thereof at its next session. The number of delegates to the convention shall be the same as that of the larger body of the legislature. The qualifications of delegates shall be the same as the highest qualifications required for election to the legislature. The legislature shall determine whether the delegates may be nominated on a partisan or a non-partisan basis. They shall be elected at the same places and in the same districts as are the members of the legislative body determining the number of delegates.

Section 5. Convention expenses. The legislature shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour, and place of its meeting, and fix and provide for the pay of its members and officers and the necessary expenses of the convention.

Section 6. Oath, vacancies. Before proceeding, the delegates shall take the oath provided in this constitution. Vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the legislature if not otherwise provided by law.

Section 7. Convention duties. The convention shall meet after the election of the delegates and prepare such revisions, alterations, or amendments to the constitution as may be deemed necessary. They shall be submitted to the qualified electors for ratification or rejection as a whole or in separate articles or amendments as determined by the convention at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose not less than two months after adjournment. Unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, no such revision, alteration, or amendment shall take effect.

Section 8. Amendment by legislative referendum. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed by any member of the legislature. If adopted by an affirmative roll call vote of two-thirds of all the members thereof, whether one or more bodies, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors at the next general election. If approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the amendment shall become a part of this constitution on the first day of July

after certification of the election returns unless the amendment provides otherwise.

Section 9. Amendment by initiative. (1) The people may also propose constitutional amendments by initiative. Petitions including the full text of the proposed amendment shall be signed by at least ten percent of the qualified electors of the state. That number shall include at least ten percent of the qualified electors in each of two-fifths of the legislative districts.

(2) The petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state. If the petitions are found to have been signed by the required number of electors, the secretary of state shall cause the amendment to be published as provided by law twice each month for two months previous to the next regular state-wide election.

(3) At that election, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors for approval or rejection. If approved by a majority voting thereon, it shall become a part of the constitution effective the first day of July following its approval, unless the amendment provides otherwise.

Section 10. Petition signers. The number of qualified electors required for the filing of any petition provided for in this Article shall be determined by the number of votes cast for the office of governor in the preceding general election.

Section 11. Submission. If more than one amendment is submitted at the same election, each shall be so prepared and distinguished that it can be voted upon separately.

Done in open convention at the city of Helena, in the state of Montana, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

Leo Graybill, Jr., President
Jean M. Bowman, Secretary
Magnus Aasheim
John H. Anderson, Jr.
Oscar L. Anderson
Harold Arbanas
Franklin Arness
Cedor B. Aronow
William H. Artz
Thomas M. Ask
Betty Babcock
Lloyd Barnard
Grace C. Bates
Don E. Belcher
Ben E. Berg, Jr.
E. M. Berthelson

Chet Blaylock
Virginia H. Blend
Geoffrey L. Brazier
Bruce M. Brown
Daphne Bugbee
William A. Burkhardt
Marjorie Cain
Bob Campbell
Jerome J. Cate
Richard J. Champoux
Lyman W. Choate
Max Conover
C. Louise Cross
Wade J. Dahood
Carl M. Davis
Douglas Delaney

Maurice Driscoll
 Dave Drum
 Dorothy Eck
 Marian S. Erdmann
 Leslie Eskildsen
 Mark Etchart
 James R. Felt
 Donald R. Foster
 Noel D. Furlong
 J. C. Garlington
 E. S. Gysler
 Otto T. Habedank
 Rod Hanson
 R. S. Hanson
 Gene Harbaugh
 Paul K. Harlow
 George Harper
 Daniel W. Harrington
 George B. Heliker
 David L. Holland
 Arnold W. Jacobsen
 George H. James
 Torrey B. Johnson
 Thomas F. Joyce
 A. W. Kamhoot
 Robert Lee Kelleher
 John H. Leuthold
 Jerome T. Loendorf
 Peter "Pete" Lorello
 Joseph H. McCarvel
 Russell C. McDonough
 Mike McKeon
 Charles B. McNeil
 Charles H. Mahoney
 Rachell K. Mansfield

Fred J. Martin
 J. Mason Melvin
 Lyle R. Monroe
 Marshall Murray
 Robert B. Noble
 Richard A. Nutting
 Mrs. Thomas Payne
 Catherine Pemberton
 Donald Rebal
 Arlyne E. Reichert
 Mrs. Mae Nan Robinson
 Richard B. Roeder
 George W. Rollins
 Miles Romney
 Sterling Rygg
 Don Scanlin
 John M. Schiltz
 Henry Siderius
 Clark E. Simon
 Carman M. Skari
 M. Lynn Sparks
 Lucile Speer
 R. J. Studer, Sr.
 Mrs. John Justin
 (Veronica) Sullivan
 William H. Swanberg
 John H. Toole
 Mrs. Edith M. Van Buskirk
 Robert Vermillion
 Roger A. Wagner
 Jack K. Ward
 Margaret S. Warden
 Archie O. Wilson
 Robert F. Woodmansey

TRANSITION SCHEDULE

Transition Schedule. The following provisions shall remain part of this Constitution until their terms have been executed. Once each year the attorney general shall review the following provisions and certify to the secretary of state which, if any, have been executed. Any provisions so certified shall thereafter be removed from this Schedule and no longer published as part of this Constitution.

Section 1. Accelerated effective date. Executed (certified by letter, December 4, 1974).

Section 2. Delayed effective date. Executed (certified by letter, December 4, 1974).

Section 3. Prospective operation of declaration of rights. Any rights, procedural or substantive, created for the first time by Article II shall be prospective and not retroactive.

Section 4. Terms of judiciary. Executed (certified by letter, December 20, 1978).

Section 5. Terms of legislators. Executed (certified by letter, February 22, 1977).

Section 6. General transition. (1) The rights and duties of all public bodies shall remain as if this Constitution had not been adopted with the exception of such changes as are contained in this Constitution. All laws, ordinances, regulations, and rules of court not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Constitution shall remain in force, until they shall expire by their own limitation or shall be altered or repealed pursuant to this Constitution.

(2) The validity of all public and private bonds, debts, and contracts, and of all suits, actions, and rights of action, shall continue as if no change had taken place.

(3) Executed (certified by letter, February 22, 1977).

INDEX TO
THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF MONTANA

A

Abolishment of constitution, right of people, II, 2

Adults, person 18 years of age or older an adult and exception, II, 14

elections, qualified electors, IV, 2

person under 18 years of age entitled to all rights not specifically precluded, II, 15

Aged persons, economic assistance and social and rehabilitative services — provision for, XII, 3

Agriculture, XII, 1

hours of work for laborers, XII, 2

Agriculture, Department of, XII, 1

Alcoholic beverages — legal age for purchase, consumption, or possession, II, 14; II, 15

Amendment of constitution, See also **Convention for amendment of constitution**

bills for, governor's signature not required, VI, 10

effective date, XIV, 8; XIV, 9

initiative, by, XIV, 2; XIV, 9

multiple amendments, submission to electorate, XIV, 11

petition signers, XIV, 10

referendum, by, XIV, 1; XIV, 8

right of people, II, 2

Appeals

district court jurisdiction, VII, 4

supreme court jurisdiction, VII, 2

tax appeals, VIII, 7

Apportionment of state into legislative and congressional districts, V, 14

Archaeologic areas, preservation and administration, IX, 4

Armed persons, importation, II, 33

Arms, right to bear, II, 12

Arrests

electors at polling places, immunity, IV, 6

legislative members, immunity, V, 8

warrant for, required, II, 11

Assembly, freedom of, II, 6

Attainder of treason or felony by legislature prohibited, II, 30

Attorney general, VI, 1, See also **Executive branch**

duties, VI, 1; VI, 4

election, VI, 2

land commissioners, board of — member, X, 4

- qualifications, VI, 3
- term of office, VI, 1
 - limitation, IV, 8
- vacancy in office, VI, 6

Attorneys at law

- attorney general to be, VI, 3
- bar admission, rules of supreme court, VII, 2
- criminal actions, right to counsel, II, 24
- judicial officers, practice of law prohibited, VII, 9
- judicial standards commission, appointment to, VII, 11

B

Bail, II, 21; II, 22, See also Crimes and criminal procedure

Ballot issues, IV, 7

- challenges, pre- or postelection, IV, 7
- elections, general or special, III, 6; IV, 7
- initiatives, III, 4
 - alcoholic beverages — to establish legal age for purchase, consumption, or possession, II, 14
 - constitutional convention or amendment, for, XIV, 2
 - gambling, authorization by, III, 9
 - local government, powers reserved to qualified electors, XI, 7; XI, 8
 - reservation of powers by the people, V, 1
 - veto, not subject to, VI, 10
- referendums, III, 5
 - constitutional convention or amendment, for, XIV, 1; XIV, 8
 - gambling, authorization by, III, 9
 - local government, powers reserved to qualified electors, XI, 7; XI, 8
 - reservation of powers by the people, V, 1
 - veto, not subject to, VI, 10

Bill of rights, II, See also Rights

Budget

- appropriations not to exceed anticipated revenue, VIII, 8; VIII, 9
- governor to submit to legislature, VI, 9

C

Cemeteries, property tax exemption, VIII, 5

Charities

- appropriations for private purposes prohibited, V, 11
- perpetuities prohibited except for charitable purposes, XIII, 6
- property tax exemption, VIII, 5

Cities, XI, See Local government**Citizenship, restoration by governor, VI, 12****Civil actions and procedure**

- appeals, See **Appeals**
- courts open to every person, II, 16
- debt, imprisonment for, II, 27
- district court jurisdiction, VII, 4
- due process of law, II, 17
- eminent domain, II, 29
- employment injury, right of employee to redress, II, 16
- jury trial, right to, II, 26
- libel or slander, evidence and determination of issues, II, 7
- preexisting actions, effect of constitution, Transition Schedule, 6
- right and justice to be administered without sale, denial, or delay, II, 16
- sovereign immunity abolished except as provided by law, II, 18
- speedy remedy for every injury, II, 16

Civil rights, See Rights**Coal severance tax, trust fund, IX, 5****Colleges, See Education****Commutations of sentences, governor's power to grant, VI, 12****Compact with United States not affected by new constitution, I****Concealed weapons, carrying not permitted, II, 12****Congressional districts, districting and apportionment, V, 14****Congressional representatives or senators**

- legislature, member of — prohibited, V, 9
- term limitations, IV, 8

Consumer counsel, XIII, 2**Consumer protection**

- consumer counsel, representation of consumer interests before public service commission, XIII, 2
- corporate practices, XIII, 1

Continuity of government during periods of emergency, III, 2**Contracts**

impairing obligation of contracts by law prohibited, II, 31
preexisting contracts, obligation unimpaired, Transition Schedule, 6

Convention for amendment of constitution, XIV, 1, See also Amendment of constitution

applicability of general government laws, III, 8
call, XIV, 2; XIV, 4
duties, XIV, 7
expenses, XIV, 5
oath of delegates, XIV, 6
periodic submission of question to electorate, XIV, 3
petition, XIV, 2; XIV, 10
vacancies among delegates, XIV, 6

Corporations

appropriation for private association or corporation prohibited, V, 11
charters granted, modified, or dissolved pursuant to general law and consumer protection laws to be provided, XIII, 1
municipal, property tax exemption, VIII, 5

Counties, XI, See Local government**Courts, VII; Transition Schedule, 6, See also specific court or subject****Crimes and criminal procedure**

accused, rights generally, II, 24
appeals, See **Appeals**
arrests, See **Arrests**
attainder prohibited, II, 30
bail
 excessive, prohibited, II, 22
 offenses bailable, II, 21
commencement of proceedings, II, 20
courts open to every person, II, 16
debt, imprisonment for, II, 27
deposition of witnesses, II, 23
district court jurisdiction, VII, 4
double jeopardy prohibited, II, 25
due process of law, II, 17
executive clemency, VI, 12
fines
 excessive, prohibited, II, 22
 suspension or remission by governor, VI, 12
grand jury, II, 20

- habeas corpus, privilege of writ, II, 19
 - supreme court jurisdiction, VII, 2
- jurisdiction, VII, 2; VII, 4
- jury trial, right to, II, 24; II, 26
- justices' courts jurisdiction, VII, 5
- libel or slander, evidence and determination of issues, II, 7
- punishment
 - cruel and unusual, prohibited, II, 22
 - prevention, reformation, public safety, and victim restitution — founded on principles of, II, 28
 - public office, eligibility suspended, IV, 4
 - restoration of rights on termination of state supervision, II, 28
 - voting, suspension of right, IV, 2
- searches and seizures, requirements, II, 11
- self-incrimination, compulsion prohibited, II, 25
- treason, II, 30
- venue of prosecutions and change, II, 24
- witnesses
 - accused's right to meet face to face and to compel attendance, II, 23; II, 24
 - detention of person as witness, limitations, II, 23
 - treason, requirements, II, 30

Cultural resources, preservation and administration, IX, 4

D

Debt

- imprisonment for, II, 27
- preexisting, effect of constitution, Transition Schedule, 6

Debt limitations

- balanced budget, VIII, 8; VIII, 9
- loan proceeds, use, VIII, 11
- local governmental entities, establishment of limitations
 - by legislature, VIII, 10
- state debt, VIII, 8

Defamation, evidence and determination of issues, II, 7

Dignity of human being, protection, II, 4

Disabilities, persons with — economic assistance and social and rehabilitative services, provision for, XII, 3

Disasters, See **Emergencies**

Discrimination because of race, color, sex, culture, social origin or condition, or political or religious ideas prohibited, II, 4

education, nondiscrimination in, X, 7

military personnel and veterans, preferences, II, 35

District courts, See also Judiciary

criminal offenses, prosecution, II, 20

judges, VII, 6, See also **Judges and justices**

compensation and terms, VII, 7

judicial standards commission, appointment to, VII, 11

qualifications, VII, 9

selection, VII, 8

supreme court justice, substitution for, VII, 3

judicial districts, VII, 6

jurisdiction, VII, 4

vesting of judicial power in, VII, 1

Districting and apportionment of state into legislative and congressional districts, V, 14**Double jeopardy prohibited, II, 25****Due process of law guaranteed, II, 17****E****Education, X**

boards of education

board of public education, X, 9

board of regents of higher education, X, 9

school district trustees, X, 8

state board of education, X, 9

discrimination prohibited, X, 7

equality of opportunity guaranteed, X, 1

goals and duties, X, 1

higher education, commissioner of, X, 9

private education, appropriations prohibited, V, 11

property tax exemptions, VIII, 5

public school fund, X, 2

interest and income, apportionment, X, 5

investment, VIII, 13

inviolable and guaranteed against loss or diversion,
X, 3; X, 5

religion

aid to sectarian schools prohibited, exception, V, 11;
X, 6

nondiscrimination in education, X, 7

school lands

income, apportionment to school districts, X, 5

land commissioners, board of — authority, X, 4

public school fund, proceeds from lands part of, X, 2

superintendent of public instruction, See

Superintendent of public instruction

university funds, VIII, 13; X, 10

university system, X, 9

Elections, IV, 3

ballot, secret ballot required, IV, 1

constitutional convention, amendments proposed by —
on, XIV, 7

electors

arrest, immunity at polling places, IV, 6

number of qualified electors, determination, III, 7

public office, eligibility, IV, 4

qualifications, IV, 2

executive branch officers, of, VI, 2; VI, 6

initiative and referendum, See **Ballot issues**

judges and justices, of, VII, 8

local government, voter review, XI, 9

results, largest number of votes elects, IV, 5

right of suffrage, II, 13

Emergencies

call of militia, VI, 13

continuity of government, III, 2

Eminent domain, just compensation required, II, 29**Employment**, See **Labor and employment****Enabling Act continued in force**, I**Environment**, Preamble, See also **Natural resources**

protection and improvement, IX, 1

right to clean and healthful environment, II, 3

Equality, Preamble; II, 4; X, 1**Estates** — descent not jeopardized by treason, felony
conviction, or suicide, II, 30**Ethics**code prohibiting conflicts of interest involving legislators
and other public officials, XIII, 4

judicial, discipline for violation, VII, 11

Executive branch, VI

budget, VI, 9

departments, VI, 7; VI, 8

agriculture, department of, XII, 1

heads of departments, VI, 8

removal from office, V, 13; VI, 8

labor and industry, department of, XII, 2

ethics, code of — for officers and employees, XIII, 4
officers, See also specific officer
 compensation, VI, 5
 duties, VI, 4
 election, VI, 2
 enumeration, VI, 1
 impeachment, V, 13
 information to governor, VI, 15
 oath of office, III, 3
 public office, may not hold other office but candidacy
 for permitted, VI, 5
 qualifications, VI, 3
 vacancy in office, VI, 6
public right of participation in decisionmaking process,
 II, 8
separation of powers, III, 1
temporary commissions, VI, 7

Executive clemency, VI, 12

Exemptions

 liberal exemption laws to be enacted, XIII, 5
 property tax, VIII, 5

Ex post facto laws prohibited, II, 31; XIII, 1

Expression, freedom of, II, 7

F

Finance, See **Revenue and finance**

Fines and forfeitures

 excessive, prohibited, II, 22
 suspension and remission by governor, VI, 12
 tax limitation, exemption, VIII, 17

Franchises, special grant by law prohibited, II, 31

G

**Gambling prohibited unless authorized by legislature
or by people**, III, 9

Governor, VI, 1, See also **Executive branch**

 appointments
 department heads, VI, 8; XII, 2
 education, boards of, X, 9
 judges and justices, VII, 8
 vacancy in executive office, VI, 6
 armed persons, importation into state, II, 33
 budget, submission to legislature, VI, 9

departments of state government, supervision, VI, 8
 duties, VI, 1; VI, 4
 education, boards of — ex officio member, X, 9
 election, VI, 2
 executive clemency, VI, 12
 executive power vested in, VI, 4
 fines and forfeitures, power to suspend or remit, VI, 12
 impeachment, subject to, V, 13
 information from executive branch and institution
 officers, authority to require, VI, 15
 investment of public funds, report to, VIII, 13
 land commissioners, board of — member, X, 4
 legislature
 budget and messages to, VI, 9
 special sessions, authority to convene, V, 6; VI, 11
 military affairs, commander-in-chief, VI, 13
 qualifications, VI, 3
 reprieves, commutations, and pardons — power to grant,
 VI, 12
 succession to office, VI, 6; VI, 14
 term of office, VI, 1
 limitation, IV, 8
 vacancy in office, VI, 6; VI, 14
 veto power, VI, 10

H

Habeas corpus, privilege of writ, II, 19
 supreme court jurisdiction, VII, 2
Higher education, commissioner of, X, 9
Highway revenue non-diversion, VIII, 6
Historic areas, preservation and administration, IX, 4
Homestead, liberal laws to be enacted, XIII, 5
Hospitals, property tax exemption, VIII, 5

I

Immunities, special grant by law prohibited, II, 31
Impeachment of officers, V, 13
Indians
 cultural integrity, preservation as educational goal, X, 1
 lands under jurisdiction of congress, I
Information, freedom of, II, 9
Initiatives, See **Ballot issues**

Institutions, XII, 3

information to governor, VI, 15

Investment of public funds and public retirement system and state compensation insurance fund assets, VIII, 13; X, 10**J****Judges and justices, See also specific court; Judiciary**

compensation and terms, VII, 7

forfeiture of position when, VII, 10

qualifications, VII, 9

removal and discipline, VII, 11

Judicial Standards Commission, VII, 11**Judiciary, VII, See also specific court or subject**

courts to be open to every person, II, 16

elections, contested — determination, V, 10

impeachment of officers, V, 13

judicial districts, VII, 6

oath of office, III, 3

separation of powers, III, 1

vesting of judicial power, VII, 1

Juries

grand jury, II, 20

libel and slander, determination of facts and law, II, 7

right to jury trial, II, 24; II, 26

Justice, administration of, II, 16**Justices' courts, See also Judiciary**

jurisdiction, VII, 5

justices of the peace, VII, 5; VII, 7; VII, 9, See also

Judges and justices

vesting of judicial power in, VII, 1

L**Labor and employment**

hours of work, XII, 2

injury in employment, right to legal redress, II, 16

Labor and Industry, Department of, XII, 2**Land Commissioners, Board of, X, 4; X, 11****Laws**

enactment, V, 11, See **Ballot issues; Legislature**, bills preexisting, effect of constitution, Transition Schedule, 6

Legislative Council, establishment, V, 10

Legislative post-audit committee, establishment, V, 10

Legislature, V

alcoholic beverages — establishment of legal age for
purchase, consumption, or possession, II, 14

apportionment and districting, V, 14

appropriations

agriculture, for, XII, 1

anticipated revenue, not to exceed, VIII, 8; VIII, 9

bills, generally, V, 11; VI, 10

coal severance tax, trust fund, IX, 5

expenditures, appropriation and issuance of
warrant required, VIII, 14

initiative or referendum, not permitted for, III, 4;
III, 5

sectarian education, prohibited for, X, 6

tobacco settlement trust fund interest, income, or
principal, XII, 4

armed persons, importation into state, II, 33

arrest, immunity of members, V, 8

bills, V, 11

signing or veto by governor, VI, 10

special or local acts prohibited when, V, 12

budget

balanced, to be, VIII, 8; VIII, 9

submission by governor, VI, 9

compensation of members, V, 5

consumer counsel, provision for office, XIII, 2

continuity of government in emergency, laws to ensure,
III, 2

disqualification of members for other office, V, 9

districting and apportionment, V, 14

election of members, V, 3; V, 7; V, 10

ethics, code of, XIII, 4

governor, inability to serve — duties, VI, 14

house of representatives, V, 1

districts, V, 14

number of members, V, 2

impeachment of officers, V, 13

investment of public funds, reports to, VIII, 13

judicial districts, formation, VII, 6

judicial standards commission, creation, VII, 11

justices of the peace, additional — to provide, VII, 5

local government

debt limitations, establishment, VIII, 10

revenue, strict accountability, VIII, 12

messages submitted by governor, VI, 9

needy persons — economic assistance and social and
rehabilitative services, criteria set by, XII, 3

oath of office, III, 3
organization, V, 10
power, V, 1
procedure, V, 10
qualifications of members, V, 4; V, 9; V, 10
senate, V, 1
 districts, V, 14
 governor's appointments, confirmation, VI, 8; VII, 8;
 X, 9; XII, 2
 impeachment tribunal, V, 13
 number of members, V, 2
separation of powers, III, 1
sessions, V, 6; V, 10
 special sessions, V, 6; VI, 11
size, V, 2
sovereign immunity abolished except as provided by law,
 II, 18
speeches of members not to be questioned in other place,
 V, 8
structure, V, 1
supreme court
 justices, number of — increase, VII, 3
 rules of procedure, disapproval, VII, 2
terms of members, V, 3
 limitation, IV, 8
tobacco settlement trust fund, XII, 4
vacancies, how filled, V, 7

Libel, evidence and determination of issues, II, 7

Libraries, property tax exemption, VIII, 5

Lieutenant governor, VI, 1, See also **Executive branch**

 acting governor, VI, 14
 duties, VI, 4
 election, VI, 2
 qualifications, VI, 3
 succession to office of governor, VI, 6; VI, 14
 term of office, VI, 1
 limitation, IV, 8
 vacancy in office, VI, 6

Livestock

 hours of work for laborers, XII, 2
 levies, special — authority for, XII, 1

Local government, XI

 counties to be those existing at ratification of
 constitution, XI, 2
 debt limitations, VIII, 10; VIII, 11
 definition of "local government units", XI, 1
 ethics, code of — for officers and employees, XIII, 4

- forms of government, XI, 3; XI, 6
- general powers, XI, 4
- initiative and referendum powers extended to electors, XI, 7; XI, 8
- intergovernmental cooperation, XI, 7
- investment of public funds, VIII, 13
- loan proceeds, use, VIII, 11
- revenue received or spent, strict accountability, VIII, 12
- self-government charters, XI, 5
- self-government powers, XI, 6
- sovereign immunity abolished except as provided by law, II, 18
- taxation
 - appeal procedures for taxpayer grievances, VIII, 7
 - property tax exemption, VIII, 5
- voter review of structure of government, XI, 9

Lotteries prohibited unless authorized by legislature or by people, III, 9

M

Military affairs

- civilian control, II, 32
- importation of armed persons, II, 33
- militia — call of forces, commander-in-chief, and composition, VI, 13
- preference to military personnel and veterans, II, 35
- quartering of soldiers in houses, II, 32

Minors entitled to all rights not specifically precluded by law, II, 14; II, 15

N

Naturalization power of district court, VII, 4

Natural resources, Preamble

- coal severance tax, trust fund, IX, 5
- cultural resources, preservation and administration, IX, 4
- protection and improvement, IX, 1
- reclamation of lands and resource indemnity trust, IX, 2
- water rights, IX, 3

Needy persons, economic assistance and social and rehabilitative services — provision for, XII, 3

O

Obligations, preexisting — unimpaired, Transition Schedule, 6

Open meetings, II, 9

legislature, V, 10

P

Pardons, governor's power, VI, 12

Perpetuities prohibited except for charitable purposes, XIII, 6

Popular sovereignty, II, 1

Press, freedom of, II, 7

Privacy, right of, II, 9; II, 10

Privileges, special grant by law prohibited, II, 31

Property

eminent domain, just compensation required, II, 29
estates — descent not jeopardized by treason, felony conviction, or suicide, II, 30

homestead and exemption laws, XIII, 5

perpetuities prohibited except for charitable purposes, XIII, 6

right of persons to acquire, possess, and protect, II, 3; II, 12; II, 17

state liability for injury, immunity as provided by law, II, 18

tax, VIII, 3 — 5

Protest of government action, right to, II, 6

Public Education, Board of, X, 9

Public lands

land commissioners, board of, X, 4

public school fund, proceeds from lands included in, X, 2

trust status and disposition, X, 11

Public officers

code of ethics, XIII, 4

oath of office, III, 3

Public participation in government, II, 8; II, 9; V, 10

Public records, II, 9

secretary of state, custodian, VI, 4

water rights, IX, 3

Public retirement assets and investment of, VIII, 13;
VIII, 15

R

Reclamation of lands, IX, 2**Recreational areas**, preservation and administration, IX, 4**Redistricting and reapportionment of state into
legislative and congressional districts**, V, 14**Referendums**, See **Ballot issues****Regents of Higher Education, Board of**, X, 9**Religion**appropriation for religious purposes prohibited, V, 11; X,
6establishment by law prohibited and free exercise
guaranteed, II, 5

nondiscrimination in education, X, 7

tax exemption for church property, VIII, 5

Reprieves, governor's power, VI, 12**Resource indemnity trust**, IX, 2**Retrospective laws**, II, 31; XIII, 1**Revenue and finance**

accountability for revenue received and spent, VIII, 12

agriculture, levies for, XII, 1

anticipated, appropriations not to exceed, VIII, 8; VIII, 9

appropriations, See **Legislature**

budget, VI, 9

balanced, to be, VIII, 8; VIII, 9

expenditures

appropriation and issuance of warrant required,
VIII, 14

strict accountability, VIII, 12

highway revenue non-diversion, VIII, 6

indebtedness

loan proceeds, use, VIII, 11

local government, limitations, VIII, 10

state debt, limitations, VIII, 8

investment of public funds and public retirement system
and state compensation insurance fund assets, VIII, 13

livestock, levies for, XII, 1

loan proceeds, use, VIII, 11

taxation, See **Taxation**

tobacco settlement trust fund, XII, 4

Rights

- criminal offenders, restoration upon termination of state supervision, II, 28
- declaration of, II
 - creation for first time prospective and not retroactive, Transition Schedule, 3
- inalienable, II, 3
- institutions, persons committed to, XII, 3
- preexisting rights and obligations unimpaired, Transition Schedule, 6
- unenumerated rights not denied, impaired, or disparaged, II, 34

Right to know, II, 9**Riots**

- call of militia by governor, VI, 13
- importation of armed persons for preservation of peace or suppression of violence, II, 33

S

Scenic areas, preservation and administration, IX, 4

Schools, See **Education**

Scientific resources, preservation and administration, IX, 4

Seal of state, custodian, VI, 4

Searches and seizures, requirements, II, 11

Seat of government in Helena, III, 2

- executive officers to reside at, VI, 1

Secretary of state, VI, 1, See also **Executive branch**

- congressional district plans filed with, V, 14
- duties, VI, 4
- election, VI, 2
- initiatives and referendums
 - election on, invalid — resubmission of issue, IV, 7
 - petitions filed with, III, 4; III, 5; XIV, 2; XIV, 9
- land commissioners, board of — member, X, 4
- qualifications, VI, 3
- records of office, VI, 1; VI, 4
- term of office, VI, 1
 - limitation, IV, 8
- vacancy in office, VI, 6
- vetoed bills, poll of legislators, VI, 10

Self-defense, right of, II, 3; II, 12

Self-government, right of, II, 1; II, 2

Self-incrimination, compulsion prohibited, II, 25

Separation of powers among branches of government, III, 1

Slander, evidence and determination of issues, II, 7

Sovereign immunity abolished except as provided by law, II, 18

Sovereignty

indian lands, I

popular sovereignty, II, 1

state sovereignty, II, 2

Special improvement districts, authorization, VIII, 5

Speech, freedom of, II, 7

Speedy legal remedies guaranteed, II, 16; II, 24

State auditor, VI, 1, See also **Executive branch**

duties, VI, 4

election, VI, 2

land commissioners, board of — member, X, 4

qualifications, VI, 3

term of office, VI, 1

limitation, IV, 8

vacancy in office, VI, 6

State Board of Education, X, 9

State compensation insurance fund assets, investment, VIII, 13

Suffrage, right of, II, 13, See **Elections**

Superintendent of public instruction, VI, 1, See also **Executive branch**

duties, VI, 4

education, boards of — member, X, 9

election, VI, 2

land commissioners, board of — member, X, 4

qualifications, VI, 3

term of office, VI, 1

limitation, IV, 8

vacancy in office, VI, 6

Supreme court, See also **Judiciary**

district judges, assignment for temporary service, VII, 6

judicial standards commission, recommendations, VII, 11

jurisdiction, VII, 2

justices, See also **Judges and justices**

compensation and terms, VII, 7

qualifications, VII, 9

selection, VII, 8

organization, VII, 3

vesting of judicial power in, VII, 1

T**Taxation**

- agriculture, for, XII, 1
- appeals, VIII, 7
- coal severance tax, trust fund, IX, 5
- consumer counsel, funding, XIII, 2
- inalienable power to tax, VIII, 2
- levy for public purposes, VIII, 1
- livestock, for, XII, 1
- property tax
 - administration by state, VIII, 3
 - equal valuation, VIII, 4
 - exemptions, VIII, 5
- resource indemnity trust tax, IX, 2
- sales tax or use tax rates, limitation, VIII, 16
- special improvement districts authorized, VIII, 5
- vehicle and fuel taxes, use, VIII, 6

Tobacco settlement trust fund, XII, 4**Towns, See Local government****Treason, II, 30****Trial by jury, right to, II, 24; II, 26****U****United States**

- compact with united states not affected by new constitution, I
- land grants, restrictions on disposition of, X, 11
- property, tax exemption, VIII, 5

University system, See Education**V****Veterans**

- homes for care of, XII, 3
- preferential treatment, II, 35

W**War**

- call of militia, VI, 13
- importation of armed persons, II, 33

quartering of soldiers in houses, II, 32

treason, as, II, 30

Water rights, IX, 3

Weapons, right to bear arms, II, 12

Writs, jurisdiction of

district court, VII, 4

supreme court, VII, 2

DEADLINES

56th LEGISLATURE — 1999

46th - 90th Legislative Days

Leg. Day — Date	Leg. Day — Date	Leg. Day — Date
Transmittal of Revenue Estimate <u>Joint Resolutions</u>	Bill Draft Requests for Committee Revenue Bills*	Transmittal of Appropriation Bills
60th Day — March 16	62nd Day — March 19	67th Day — March 24
Transmittal of Amendments to General Bills and <u>Resolutions</u>	Bill Draft Requests for Committee Bills Implementing a General <u>Appropriation Act*</u>	Transmittal of Senate Amendments to <u>Appropriation Bills</u>
73rd Day — March 31	75th Day — April 3	80th Day — April 9
Transmittal of Amendments to Revenue-Estimating <u>Joint Resolution</u>	<u>Easter Break</u>	82nd Day — April 11
82nd Day — April 11	April 13 - April 16	

Adjournment
90th Day - April 24

*Introduction deadline is 2 days after bill is received by requestor.

Montana State Library



3 0864 1007 0218 5

1,000 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of \$3.60 per copy, for a total cost of \$3,600.00, which includes \$3,600.00 for printing and \$.00 for distribution.